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Regulations and Non-Regulatory Revisions to State Implementation Plan: Ohio

Atlantic Environmental Associates, Inc.
Waltham, MA

Prepared for

Environmental Protection Agency
Research Triangle Park, NC

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Regulations and Non-Regulatory Revisions to State Implementation Plan: Ohio

By

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Contract No. 68-02-3565

EPA Project Officer: Willis P. Beal

Prepared for

U.S ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Control Programs Development Division
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711

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16. ABSTRACT

This document has been produced in compliance with Section 110(h) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977, which mandates periodic publication of State Implementation Plan (SIP) requirements. The first section of the document comprises the Federally approved SIP regulations. It consists of the EPA-approved State and/or local air pollution control regulations cited by reference in the *Federal Register*; regulations promulgated as of August 1, 1981 have been included in this document.

The present compilation constitutes an update of a previous documentation of regulations as of July 1, 1979. State and/or local air quality regulations which have not been Federally approved as of August 1, 1981, are not included. However, any omissions of regulations from this document in no way affects the ability of the respective Federal, State, or local agencies to enforce such regulations. A summary sheet of the regulatory revisions is provided to give a quick historical assessment of the changes.

The second part of the document contains the text of non-regulatory SIP revisions approved by EPA up to August 1, 1981, excluding notices or certifications of public hearings and technical support data. A complete tabulation of these revisions is also provided.

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This report has been reviewed by the Control Programs Development Division of the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, EPA, and approved for publication. Mention of trade names or commercial products is not intended to constitute endorsement or recommendation for use. Copies of the entire document are available for inspection and copying at EPA Headquarters (401 M Street SW, Washington, DC 20460), EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (Room 826, 411 West Chapel Hill Street, Durham, NC 27701), and the appropriate EPA Regional Offices. Documents containing only the regulatory portions of each State Implementation Plan may be ordered for a nominal fee from the National Technical Information Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161.

PREFACE

This document has been produced in compliance with Section 110(h) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977, which mandates periodic publication of State Implementation Plan (SIP) requirements. The first section of the document comprises the Federally approved SIP regulations. It consists of the EPA approved State and/or local air pollution control regulations cited by reference in the Federal Register; all regulations Federally promulgated as of August 1, 1981 have been included.

The present compilation constitutes an update of a previous documentation of regulations as of July 1, 1979.* State and/or local air quality regulations which have not been Federally approved as of August 1, 1981 are not included. However, any omissions of regulations from this document in no way affects the ability of the respective Federal, State or local agencies to enforce such regulations.

This document is not intended to provide a tool for determining the enforceability of any given regulation. Rather, it is intended to provide a comprehensive compilation of those regulations which are incorporated by reference into Title 40, Part 52, of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The exclusion of a Federally approved regulation from this document does not diminish the enforceability of the regulation. Similarly, the inclusion of a given regulation in this document does not, in itself, render the regulation enforceable by either the State or EPA.

The regulations have been organized in this document according to the official State/local agency format. However, since State air quality regulations vary widely in their organization, content, and language, a standardized subject index has been added. The index listings consist of both pollutant and activity oriented categories to facilitate usage. For example, regulations which apply to copper smelters may be found under sulfur compounds (50.2), particulate matter process weight (50.1.1), or copper smelters (51.15). Federal regulations pertaining to a given State are not included herein but can be found under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 52.

Additionally, a summary sheet of the regulatory revisions is included to provide a quick historical assessment of the changes. These summary sheets contain the date of submittal to EPA of each revision and the Federal Register publication date on which the revision was approved by EPA. A brief description of the regulation which was submitted is also included.

In accordance with the Act, the second part of the document contains non-regulatory SIP revisions approved by EPA up to August 1, 1981. All approved non-regulatory revisions listed under Identification of Plan in the CFR are included except notices or certifications of public hearings, and technical support data. Non-regulatory submittals which have only received EPA approval on selected elements are included in their entirety with an accompanying indication of the status of Federal actions on the non-approved elements. The non-regulatory revisions have been organized in this document according to the date of publication of EPA approval in the Federal Register. For historical completeness, a complete tabulation of these revisions is provided at the beginning of this second section.

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* Regulations and Non-Regulatory Revisions to State Implementation Plan: Ohio, EPA-450/2-80-042, prepared under Contract 68-02-3388, July 31, 1980.

SUMMARY OF
EPA-APPROVED REGULATORY REVISIONS TO STATE OF OHIO SIP
BETWEEN JULY 1, 1979 AND JULY 31, 1981

Publication of Approval	Submittal Date	Page	Document Description
10/31/80	09/13/79	45FR72122	Regulations for control of volatile organic compounds and carbon monoxide emissions from stationary sources. OAC Chapter 3745-21.
10/31/80	07/29/80	45FR72119	New Source Review portion of SIP. Permit to operate Regulations.
11/28/80	05/08/79	45FR79052	Revisions to regulations 3745-25-01 through 3745-25-04 (previously AP-11-01 through AP-11-04) for emergency episode procedures.
01/27/81	02/12/80	46FR8481	Docket #5A-80-3 containing Ohio Administrative Code rules for this revision: OAC rules 3745-18-01 to 3745-18-94. Disapproved: 3745-18-03(A); 03(C)(3); 18-04(D)(2); 04(D)(3); 04(E)(2); 04(E)(3); 04(E)(4); Sulfur dioxide emissions limits for Summit County. No action on sulfur dioxide limits for a number of counties or portions of counties.
03/31/81	01/06/81	46FR19468	Draft revision including Rule 08 and the ARMCO control program. Identical to final Rule 08 submitted 02/18/81.
	02/18/81		Rule 08 of chapter 3745-17 of OAC for Middletown.

SUMMARY OF
FEDERALLY PROMULGATED REVISIONS TO STATE OF OHIO SIP
BETWEEN JULY 1, 1979 AND JULY 31, 1981

Publication of Approval	Submittal Date	Page	Document Description
08/15/79		44FR47770	Sulfur Dioxide regulations and compliance schedules (12 Sources).
12/05/79		44FR69931	Sulfur Dioxide regulations and compliance schedules (Summet County.
01/21/80		45FR3906	Correction to 08/15/79 Federal Register Notice.
05/07/80		45FR30069	Compliance date suspension 52.1882(b)7 for CEI (clarification).
06/24/80		45FR42283	Regulations for CEI Eastlake and Avon Lake.
07/25/80		45FR49552	Regulations for PPG Industries, Inc. and the Terex Division for General Motors Corporation, both of Summit County.
09/22/80	07/31/78	45FR62816	Petition by General Motors to revise emissions limitation for Packard Electric Division, in Trumbull County, Ohio.
11/04/80	09/12/79	45FR73044	Amended Petition for Revision submitted by U.S. Steel Lorain Plant, pursuant to Stipulated Agreement in two cases before U.S. Court of Appeals (6th Circuit), Nos. 76-2243 and 77-1358.
11/07/80		45FR73928	Attainment dates and compliance schedules for sulfur dioxide for Ohio Power Co, Dayton Power and Light Co. and Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Co. are revised.
11/26/80	03/18/80	45FR78686	Request to revise sulfur dioxide plan for Ohio Edison Company, North Ave. Steam Heating Plant in Mahoning County.
12/01/80	11/09/78	45FR79452	Petition to revise sulfur dioxide plan for Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., Mahoning County, Ohio
03/19/81	12/27/78	46FR17550	Revision to sulfur dioxide plan for Wright Patterson Air Force Base.
03/19/81	07/24/79	46FR17554	Regulation for B.F. Goodrich Co. sulfur dioxide emissions, submitted by B.F. Goodrich.
04/14/81	05/29/79	46FR21768	Request for SIP revision for Interlake Inc. Toledo Plant.
	06/29/79		Request for SIP revision for Koppers Co., Inc. Toledo Coke Plant.
04/29/81		46FR23927	Compliance schedule for Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Co. Conesville plant.
05/01/81		46FR24563	Revision to ozone and carbon monoxide control plans.
05/04/81	07/27/78	46FR24948	Interim regulations for sulfur dioxide emission for Toledo Edison stations in Lucas County.
05/26/81	09/31/80	46FR28158	Request to revise sulfur dioxide plan for the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant.
05/28/81		46FR28650	Environmental Protection Agency withdraws the requirement for fluid modeling or field studies by existing sources seeking credit for stack height increases up to good engineering practice height, as determined by Environmental Protection Agency's proposed formula. Environmental Protection Agency feels it is an inappropriate requirement at this time. This effects the 06/24/80 Federal Register Notice. Regulation 52.1881(b)(35) and (38).
06/12/81	07/12/79	46FR31012	Request for SIP revision for Harshaw Chemical company (Harvard-Denison Plant).

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(1.0) AP-2-01. Definitions.

As used in all air pollution regulations, except as may be otherwise specifically provided:

(A) "Act" means Chapter 3704 and 3745 of the Revised Code.

(B) "Air pollutant" means particulate matter, dust, fumes, gas, mist, smoke, vapor or odorous substances, or any combination thereof.

(C) "Air pollution" means the presence in the ambient air of one or more air pollutants or any combination thereof in sufficient quantity and of such characteristics and duration as is or threatens to be injurious to human health or welfare, plant or animal life, or property, or which interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.

(D) "Ambient air" means that portion of the atmosphere outside of buildings and other enclosures, stacks, or ducts which surrounds human, plant, or animal life, or property.

(E) "Ambient air quality standards" means ambient air quality goals expressed numerically and intended to be attained and maintained in a stated time through the application of appropriate preventive or control measures.

(F) "ASME" means the American Society for Mechanical Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York, New York.

(G) "ASTM" means the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania".

(H) "Area" means the state of Ohio.

(I) "Board" means Ohio Air Pollution Control Board.

(J) "Control equipment" means any device or contrivance which prevents or reduces emissions.

(K) "Emission" means the act of releasing or discharging any air pollutant into the ambient air from any source.

(L) "Existing source" means any building, structure, facility, operation, installation or other physical facility which emits or may emit any air pollutant and the construction of which was commenced prior to the effective date of this regulation.

(M) "New source" means any stationary source of pollution, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the effective date of this regulation.

(N) "Modification" means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source of pollution which increases the amount of any air pollutant emitted by such source or which results in the emission of any air pollutant not previously emitted from the same location.

(O) "Person" means the state or any agency thereof, any political subdivision, or any agency thereof, public or private corporation, individual, partnership, or other entity.

(P) "Region" means an air quality control region as designated by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, or by the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, or by the Board.

(Q) "Source" means any operation, or real or personal property, or person which emits or may emit any air pollutant.

(R) "Source operation" means the last operation preceding emission which operation (a) results in the separation of the air contaminant from the process materials or in the conversion of the process materials into air contaminants, as in the case of combustion fuel; and (b) is not an air pollution abatement operation.

(S) "Stack" means any chimney, flue, conduit, or duct arranged to conduct emissions to the ambient air.

(T) "Standard conditions" means a dry gas temperature of seventy (70) degrees Fahrenheit and a gas pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute.

Former regulation AP-2-01 adopted January 28, 1972, and effective February 15, 1972, is repealed.

(Adopted July 24, 1972; effective August 7, 1972. Federally effective April 15, 1974.)

AP-2-02. Purpose.

It is the purpose of all air pollution regulations to set forth such requirements as shall be necessary to secure and maintain those levels of air quality which are consistent with the protection of health and the prevention of injury to plant, animal life, and property in the State of Ohio, and to provide for the comfortable enjoyment of the natural attractions of the State to the greatest extent practical. All regulations of the Board shall be construed in such manner as to effectuate this purpose.

Former regulation AP-2-02 adopted January 28, 1972, and effective February 15, 1972, is repealed.

(Adopted July 24, 1972; effective August 7, 1972. Federally effective April 15, 1974.)

AP-2-03. Submission of emission information.

The Board may require the keeping and periodic submission of records and reports, including but not limited to, information on air contaminants, emissions or fuel from any or all potential sources for purposes of maintaining an air pollution emission inventory or any other reasonable purpose as determined by the Board. Such information shall be recorded, compiled, and submitted on forms furnished by the Board.

(Federally effective April 15, 1974.)

AP-2-04. Measurement of emissions of air contaminants.

(A) The Board may require any persons responsible for emission of air contaminants to make or have made tests to determine the emission of air contaminants from any source whenever the Board has reason to believe that an emission in excess of that allowed by these regulations is occurring or has occurred from time to time. All tests shall be conducted by qualified persons and the results calculated in accordance with test procedures approved by the Board. The owner or his authorized agent shall notify the Board in writing of the time, place, and person who will conduct the tests and the Board or its representative shall be permitted to witness the tests. The Board shall be furnished with a written report of test results no later than thirty (30) days after completion of the tests and such report shall be signed by the person or persons responsible for the tests.

(B) The Board may conduct tests of emissions of air contaminants from any source. Upon request of the Board the person responsible for the source to be tested shall provide necessary holes in stacks or ducts and such other safe and proper sampling and testing facilities, exclusive of instruments and sensing devices as may be necessary for proper determination of the emission of air contaminants.

(C) The Board may install, or require the owner or operator of any source of air contamination, at his expense, to install, use, and maintain monitoring equipment, and to sample his emissions in accordance with methods approved by the Board.

Former regulation AP-2-04 adopted January 28, 1972, and effective February 15, 1972, is repealed.

(Adopted July 24, 1972; effective August 7, 1972. Federally effective April 15, 1974

AP-2-05. Control plan compliance schedule.

Except as otherwise specified, compliance with the provisions of all regulations of the Board shall be according to the following time schedule:

(A) New source.

All new sources shall comply as of initial operation.

(B) Existing sources.

All owners or operators of existing sources of air contamination shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Board that such sources are in compliance with all regulations of the Board. All existing sources not in compliance as of the effective date of this regulation shall, by the time required in AP-9-04 for submission of a variance application, cease any operation which results in a violation of any regulations of the Board, or else prepare and submit to the Board, as required by AP-9-04, a control plan, including necessary emission data, and schedule for achieving compliance, such plan and schedule to contain a date on or before which full compliance will be attained, and such other information as the Board may require. Such plan may be approved modified, or rejected by the Board. If approved by the Board, such date will be the date on which the person shall comply. The Board may require persons submitting such a plan to submit subsequent periodic reports on progress in achieving compliance. If a compliance schedule is rejected, the operation for which a variance is sought shall cease.

Former regulation AP-2-05 adopted January 28, 1972, and effective February 15, 1972, is repealed.

(Adopted July 24, 1972; effective August 7, 1972. Federally effective April 15, 1974.)

AP-2-06. Malfunction of equipment; scheduled maintenance; reporting.

(A) In the case of shutdown of air pollution control equipment for necessary scheduled maintenance unaccompanied by shutdown of the pollution source, the intent to shut down such equipment shall be reported to the Board at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the planned shutdown. Such prior notice shall include, but is not limited to the following:

(1) Identification and location of the specific facility to be taken out of service.

(2) The expected length of time that the air pollution control equipment will be out of service.

(3) The nature and quantity of emissions of air contaminants likely to occur during the shutdown period.

(4) Measures such as the use of off-shift labor and equipment that will be taken to minimize the length of the shutdown period.

(5) The reasons that it would be impossible or impractical to shut down the source operation during the maintenance period.

(6) A demonstration that any interim control measures have reduced or will reduce emissions from the source during the shut down period.

(B) In the event that any emission source, air pollution control equipment, or related facility breaks down in such a manner as to cause the emission of air contaminants in violation of this article, the person responsible for such equipment shall immediately notify the Board of such failure or breakdown and provide a statement giving all pertinent facts, including the estimated duration of the breakdown. The Board shall be notified when the condition causing the failure or breakdown has been corrected and the equipment is again in operation.

(C) The Board retains the responsibility to evaluate any report submitted pursuant to this section. Upon a determination that the shutdown was or has become avoidable, or was induced or prolonged in bad faith, or that the requirements of AP-2-06(A) (4), (5), and (6) have not been fulfilled, then the Board shall take appropriate action.

(Federally effective April 15, 1974.)

AP-2-07. Air Pollution nuisances prohibited.

The emission or escape into the open air from any source or sources whatsoever, of smoke, ashes, dust, dirt, grime, acids, fumes, gases, vapors, odors or any other substances or combinations of substances, in such manner or in such amounts as to endanger or tend to endanger the health, comfort, safety or welfare of the public, or is unreasonably offensive and objectionable to the public, or shall cause unreasonable injury or damage to property or interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of property or normal conduct or business, is hereby found and declared to be a public nuisance. It shall be unlawful for any person to cause, permit, or maintain any such public nuisance.

(Federally effective April 15, 1974.)

AP-2-08. Circumvention.

No person shall cause or permit the installation or use of any device or any means which, without resulting in reduction in the total amount or air contaminant emitted, conceals or dilutes an emission of air contaminant which would otherwise violate any regulations of the Board.

(Federally effective April 15, 1974.)

AP-2-09. Severability.

If any provision of any regulation of the Board or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or application of any other part of such regulations which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of all Board regulations and the various applications thereof are declared to be severable.

(Federally effective April 15, 1974.)

AP-3-01. Definitions.

As used in regulations AP-3-01 to AP-3-14, inclusive:

(A) "Agricultural wastes" means any refuse, except garbage and dead animals, generated on a farm or ranch by crop and livestock production practices, including such items as bags, cartons, dry bedding, structural materials, and landscape wastes which are generated in agricultural activities.

(B) "Domicile waste" means any refuse generated on single-family domiciliary property as a result of domiciliary activities. The term includes landscape waste, but excludes garbage and trade waste.

(C) "Fuel-burning equipment" means any furnace, boiler, apparatus, stack, and all appurtenances thereto, used in the process of burning fuel for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer.

(D) "Fugitive dust" means air contaminants emitted from any source other than a flue or stack.

(E) "Garbage" means refuse resulting from the handling, processing preparation, cooking, and consumption of food or food products.

(F) "Incinerator" means any equipment, machine, device, article, contrivance, structure, or part of a structure used to burn refuse or to process refuse material by burning other than by open burning as defined herein.

(G) "Landscape waste" means any vegetable or plant refuse, except garbage. The term includes trees, tree trimmings, branches, stumps, brush, weeds, leaves, grass, shrubbery, yard trimmings, and crop residues.

(H) "Opacity" means a state which renders material partially or wholly impervious to rays of light and causes obstruction of an observer's view.

(I) "Open burning" means the burning of any matter in such a manner that the products of combustion resulting from the burning are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through a stack, duct or chimney.

(J) "Particulate matter" means any material, except water in uncombined form, that is or has been airborne, and exists as a liquid or a solid at standard conditions.

(K) "Process weight" means the total weight of all materials introduced into the source operation including solid fuels, but excluding gaseous fuels and liquid fuels when they are used solely as fuels and excluding air introduced for the purpose of combustion.

(L) "Refuse" means any discarded matter; or any matter which is to be reduced in volume, or otherwise changed in chemical or physical properties, in order to facilitate its discard, removal or disposal.

(M) "Restricted areas" means the area within the boundaries of any "Municipal Corporation" as defined in the Ohio Revised Code, plus a zone extending 1,000 feet beyond the boundaries of any such municipality having a population of 1,000 to 10,000 and a zone extending one mile beyond the boundaries of any such municipality having a population of 10,000 or more according to the latest federal census.

(N) "Ringelmann Chart" means the chart published and described in the United States Bureau of Mines Information Circular 8333 (May 1967).

(O) "Single fuel burning unit" means any enclosed combustion chamber in which fuel is burned for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer.

(P) "Trade waste" means any refuse resulting from the prosecution of any trade, business, industry, commercial venture, utility or service activity, and any government or institutional activity, whether or not for profit. The term includes landscape waste but excludes agricultural waste.

(Q) "Uncontrolled mass rate of emmission" means the total weight rate at which particulate matter is, or in the absence of an air cleaning device would be, emitted from an air contaminant source when such source is operated at its maximum rated capacity.

Former regulation AP-3-01 adopted January 28, 1972, and effective February 15, 1972, is repealed.

(Adopted July 24, 1972; effective August 7, 1972. Federally effective April 15, 1974.)

AP-3-04 Compliance Time Schedule.

Attainment of established air quality standards for particulate matter within the area, through the orderly application of pollution control techniques, shall be accomplished as soon as possible, but in no event shall such time be later than April 15, 1977.

Effective Date: September 23, 1976
Former Rule Number: AP-3-04
Promulgated under: RC Chap. 119
Statutory Authority: RC §3704.03

AP-3-06. Classification of regions.

(A) Classification of regions shall be based upon measured ambient air quality where known or, where not known, estimated air quality in the area of maximum pollutant concentration. Each region shall be classified separately with respect to sulfur oxides and particulate matter. Each region shall also be classified into one of three categories, defined as Priority I, Priority II, or Priority III. Ambient concentration limits (expressed as micrograms per cubic meter) which define the classification system for sulfur oxides and particulate matter are:

	PRIORITY		
	I	II	III
	Greater than	From - To	Less than
Sulfur oxides:			
Annual arithmetic mean...	100	60-100	60
24-hour maximum..........	455	260-455	260
Particulate matter:			
Annual geometric mean....	95	60-95	60
24-hour maximum..........	325	150-325	150

(B) The more restrictive classification shall be chosen where there is a difference between the 24-hour maximum value and the annual average, e.g., if a region is Priority I with respect to an annual average and Priority II with respect to a 24-hour maximum value, the classification shall be Priority I.

(Federally effective April 15, 1974.)

(50.1.2)AP-3-07 Control of visible air contaminants from stationary sources.

(A) Emission limitation.

(1) No person shall discharge into the atmosphere from any

single source of emission whatsoever any air contaminant of a shade or density equal to or darker than that designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann chart or 20 percent opacity, except as set forth in subsection (A)(2) and section (B) of this regulation.

(2) A person may discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission for a period or periods aggregating not more than three minutes in any sixty minutes or for a period of time deemed necessary by the Board, air contaminants of a shade or density not darker than No. 3 on the Ringelmann chart or 60 percent opacity.

(B) Uncombined water.

It shall be deemed not to be a violation of this regulation where the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure of an emission to meet the requirements of this regulation.

(Federally effective April 15, 1974.)

AP-3-09. Restriction of emission of fugitive dust and gases.

(A) No person shall cause or permit any materials to be handled, transported, or stored; or a building or its appurtenances or a road to be used, constructed, altered, repaired, or demolished without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborn. Such reasonable precautions shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) Use, where possible, water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads or the clearing of land;

(2) Application of asphalt, oil, water, or suitable chemicals on dirt roads, materials stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;

(3) Installation and use of hoods, fans, and control equipment to enclose, contain, capture and vent the handling of dusty materials, Adequate containment methods shall be employed during sandblasting or other similar operations;

(4) Covering, at all times when in motion, open bodied vehicles transporting materials likely to become airborne;

(5) Conduct of agricultural practices such as tilling of land, application of fertilizers, etc., in such manner as to prevent dust from becoming airborne;

(6) The paving of roadways and their maintenance in a clean condition;

(7) The prompt removal of earth or other material from paved streets onto which earth or other material has been deposited by trucking or earth moving equipment or erosion by water or other means.

(B) When dust, fumes, gases, mist, odorous matter, vapors, smoke, other particulate matter or any combination thereof escape from a building or equipment in such manner and amount as to cause a nuisance or to violate AP-3-07 or any other regulation, the Board may order that the building or equipment in which processing, handling and storage are done be tightly closed and ventilated in such a way that all air and gases and air or gasborne material leaving the building or equipment are treated by removal or destruction of air contaminants before discharge to the open air.

Former regulation AP-3-09 adopted January 28, 1972, and effective February 15, 1972, is repealed.

(Adopted July 24, 1972; effective August 7, 1972. Federally effective April 15, 1974.)

AP-3-10. Restriction on emissions from incinerators.

(A) General provisions.

(1) This regulation shall apply to any incinerator used to dispose of refuse or other wastes by burning and to the processing or salvable material by burning. Notwithstanding definitions in other regulations, as used in this regulation the word refuse includes garbage, rubbish, trade wastes, leaves, salvable material, [illegible] wastes, and other wastes.

leaves, salvable material, agricultural wastes, and other wastes.

(2) The burning capacity of an incinerator shall be the manufacturer's or designer's guaranteed maximum rate or such other rate as may be determined by the Board in accordance with good engineering practices. In case of conflict, the determination made by the Board shall govern.

(3) The amount of particulate matter emitted from any incinerator shall be determined according to American Society of Mechanical Engineer's Power Test Codes - PTC-27 dated 1957 and entitled "Determining Dust Concentrations in a Gas Stream", which publication is made part of this regulation by reference. Emission tests shall be conducted at maximum burning capacity of the incinerator.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation the total of the capacities of all furnaces within one system shall be considered as the incinerator capacity.

(B) Emission limitation.

No person shall cause, suffer, or allow to be emitted into the atmosphere from any incinerator or to pass a convenient measuring point near the stack outlet, particulate matter in the exhaust gases to exceed: 0.10 pounds per 100 pounds of combustible refuse charged, for incinerators having capacities equal to or greater than 100 pounds per hour; or 0.2 pounds per 100 pounds of combustible refuse charged for incinerators having capacities less than 100 pounds per hour.

(C) Design-operation requirements.

Incinerators, including all associated equipment and grounds, shall be designed, operated and maintained so as to prevent the emission of objectionable odors.

(Federally effective April 15, 1974.)

AP-3-11. Restriction on emission of particulate matter from fuel burning equipment.

(A) General provisions.

(1) This regulation applies to installations in which fuel is burned for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer. Fuels include those such as coal, coke, lignite, coke breeze, fuel oil, and wood but do not include refuse. When any products or by-products of a manufacturing process are burned for the same purpose or in

conjunction with any fuel, the same maximum emission limitations shall apply.

(2) The heat content of coal shall be determined according to ASTM method D-271-68 Laboratory Sampling and Analysis of Coal or Coke or ASTM method D-2015-66 Gross Calorific Value of Solid Fuel by the Adiabatic Bomb Calorimeter, which publications are made a part of this section by reference.

(3) For purposes of this regulation the heat input shall be the aggregate heat content of all fuels whose products of combustion emanate from a single fuel burning unit. The heat input value used shall be the equipment manufacturer's or designer's guaranteed maximum input, whichever is greater. The total heat input of all fuel burning units on a plant or premises which are united either physically or operationally, shall be used for determining the maximum allowable amount of particulate matter which may be emitted from any single fuel burning unit.

(4) The amount of particulate matter emitted shall be measured according to the American Society of Mechanical Engineer's Power Test Codes - PTC-27 dated 1957 and entitled "Determining Dust Concentrations in a Gas Stream", which publication is made a part of this section by reference.

(B) Emission limitations.

(1) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission of particulate matter, caused by combustion of fuel in fuel-burning equipment from any stack or chimney in excess of the quantity set forth in the following Figure I.

(2) All persons located within air quality control regions classified as Priority I Regions shall attain or exceed that degree of emission reduction specified by Curve P-1 by the effective date of this regulation.

(3) All persons located within air quality control regions classified as Priority II and III Regions shall attain or exceed that degree of emission reduction specified by Curve P-2 by the effective date of this regulation.

(Adopted July 6, 1972; effective July 17, 1972. Federally effective April 15, 1974.)

chart - original in the [illegible]

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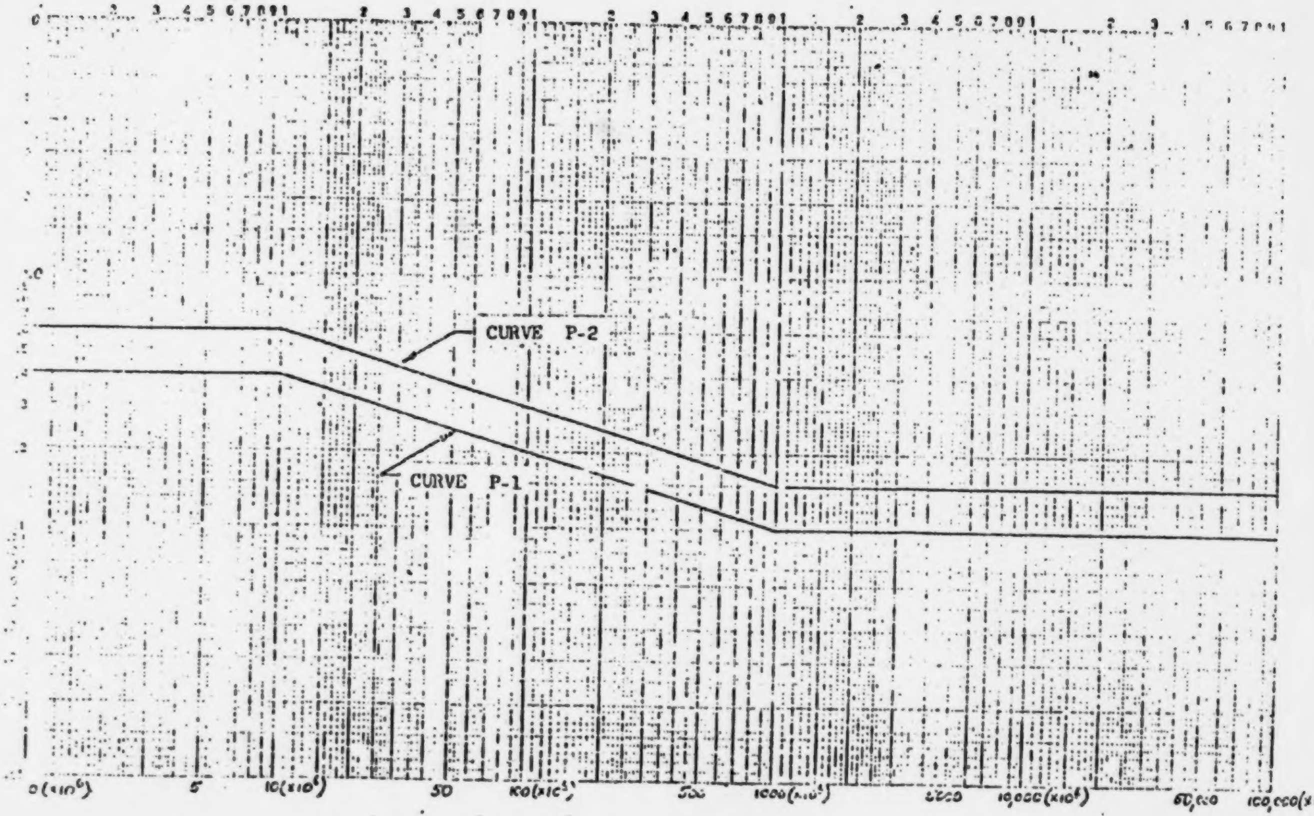

H - TOTAL HEAT INPUT, MILLIONS BTU PER HOUR

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AP-3-12. Restriction of emission of particulate matter from industrial processes.

(A) General provisions.

(1) This regulation applies to any operation, process, or activity from which particulate matter is emitted except (a) the burning of fuel for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heating in which the products of combustion do not come into direct contact with process materials, (b) the burning of refuse, and (c) the processing of salvageable material by burning.

(2) Emission restriction requirements for sources not exempted under subsection (A)(1) above are specified in Figure IX and in Table I. Figure II relates Uncontrolled Mass Rate of Emission (abscissa) to maximum allowable mass rate of emission (ordinate). Table I relates process weight of materials introduced into any specific process that may cause any emission of particulate matter to maximum allowable mass rate of emission. Table I shall apply in Priority I regions where the Uncontrolled Mass Rate of Emission cannot be ascertained and where an emission factor characterization for the process is unknown. Curve P-1 of Figure II shall apply in Priority I regions where the Process Weight Rate cannot be ascertained. In all cases, the more stringent of the two requirements shall apply where both are termed applicable.

(3) Compliance with the limits specified in section (B) of this regulation shall be determined by sampling and other measurements made at the air contamination source or sources prior to the point at which air contaminants are emitted to the atmosphere. The uncontrolled mass rate of emission may be determined by sampling in the stack upstream from the inlet of the control equipment. Estimating techniques approved by the Board may be substituted for the above required source testing.

(4) Emission tests relating to this regulation shall be made following the standards in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Power Test Codes ii - PTC-27 dated 1957 and entitled, "Determining Dust Concentration in a Gas Stream", or as modified by the Board to suit specific sampling needs or conditions.

(5) For purposes of Figure II, the total uncontrolled mass rate of emission from all similar process units at a plant, such units being united either physically or operationally, or

otherwise located in close proximity to each other, shall be used for determining the maximum allowable mass rate of emission of particulate matter that passes through a stack or stacks.

(6) For purposes of Table I, process weight per hour is the total weight of all materials introduced into any single, specific process that may cause any emission of particulate matter. Solid fuels charged will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will not. For a cyclical or batch operation, the process weight per hour will be derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle. For a continuous operation, the process weight per hour will be derived by dividing the process weight for a typical period of time.

(B) Emission limitations.

(1) No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the emission of particulate matter in any one hour from any source in excess of the amount shown in the following Figure II.

(2) All persons located within air quality control regions classified as Priority I regions shall attain or exceed that degree of emission reduction specified by Curve P-1 of Figure II or by Table I, whichever is applicable under subsection (A)(2) by the effective date of this regulation.

(3) All persons located within air quality control regions classified as Priority II regions shall attain or exceed that degree of emission reduction specified by Curve P-2 of Figure II by the effective date of this regulation.

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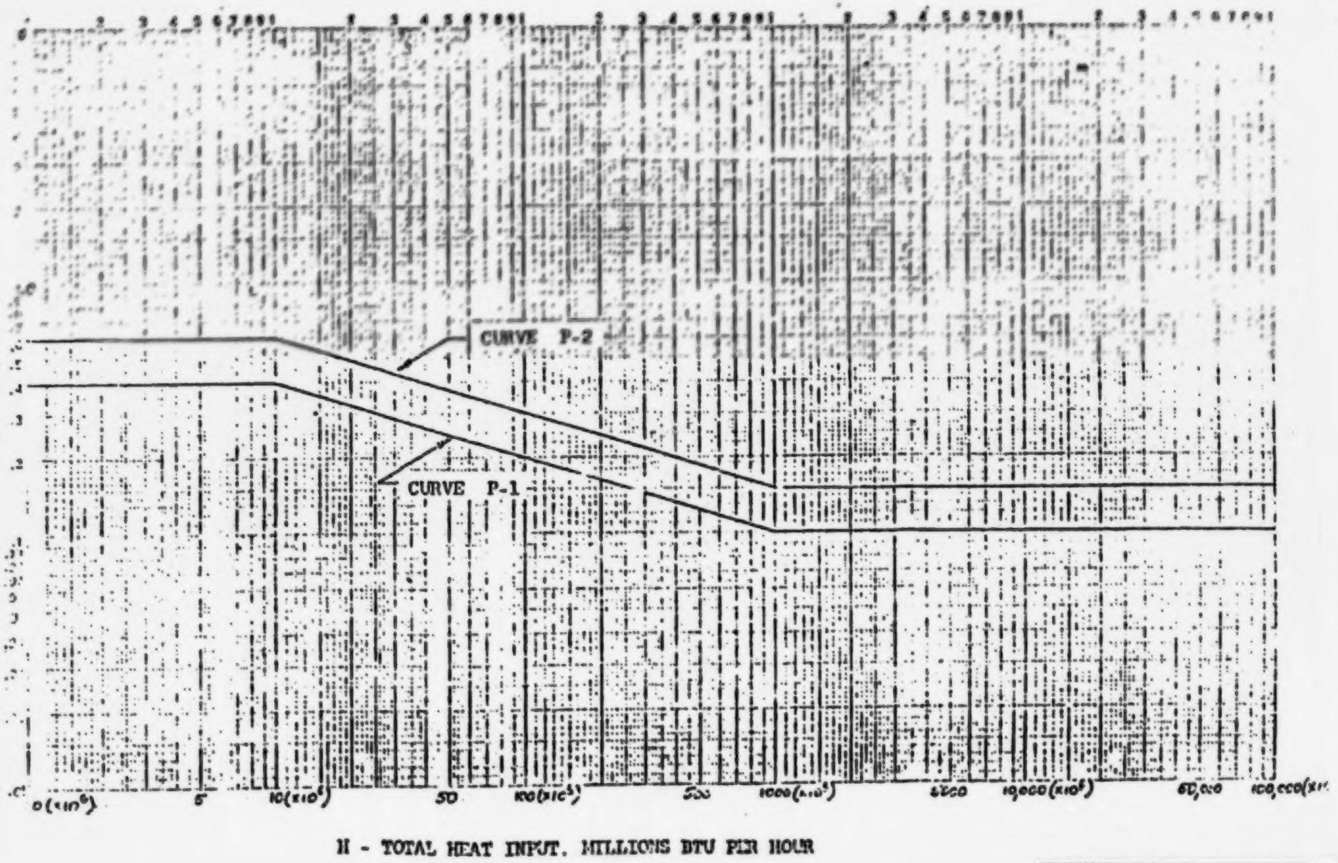

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TABLE I

ALLOWABLE RATE OF EMISSION BASED ON PROCESS WEIGHT RATE

PROCESS WEIGHT RATE		RATE OF EMISSION	PROCESS WEIGHT RATE		RATE OF EMISSION
Lb/Hr	Tons/Hr	Lb/Hr	Lb/Hr	Tons/Hr	Lb/Hr
100	0.05	0.551	16,000	8.00	16.5
200	0.10	0.877	18,000	9.00	17.9
400	0.20	1.40	20,000	10.	19.2
600	0.30	1.83	30,000	15.	25.2
800	0.40	2.22	40,000	20.	30.5
1,000	0.50	2.58	50,000	25.	35.4
1,500	0.75	3.38	60,000	30.	40.0
2,000	1.00	4.10	70,000	35.	41.3
2,500	1.25	4.76	80,000	40.	42.5
3,000	1.50	5.38	90,000	45.	43.6
3,500	1.75	5.96	100,000	50.	44.6
4,000	2.00	6.52	120,000	60.	46.3
5,000	2.50	7.58	140,000	70.	47.8
6,000	3.00	8.56	160,000	80.	49.0
7,000	3.50	9.49	200,000	100.	51.2
8,000	4.00	10.4	1,000,000	500.	69.0
9,000	4.50	11.2	2,000,000	1,000.	77.6
10,000	5.00	12.0	6,000,000	3,000.	92.7
12,000	6.00	13.6			

Interpolation of the data in this table for process weight rates up to 60,000 lb/hr shall be accomplished by use of the equation $E = 4.10 P^{0.67}$, and interpolation and extrapolation of the data for process weight rates in excess of 60,000 lb/hr shall be accomplished by use of the equation: $E = 55.0 P^{0.11} - 40$, where E = rate of emission in lb/hr and P = Process weight rate in tons/hr.

(4) All persons located within air quality control regions classified as Priority III regions shall attain or exceed that degree of emission reduction specified by Curve P-3 of Figure II by the effective date of this regulation.

(Adopted July 6, 1972; effective July 17, 1972. Federally effective April 15, 1974.)

AP-7 Federally effective April 15, 1974.

AP-7-01. Ambient air quality standards.

The ambient air quality standard for nitrogen dioxide to be applicable throughout the area shall be as follows:

The maximum annual arithmetic mean concentration shall not exceed one hundred (100) micrograms per cubic meter.

AP-7-02. Methods of measurement.

(A) For purposes of ascertaining, defining, and measuring ambient air quality, nitrogen dioxide shall be measured by the methods stated in division (B) of this regulation or by such other methods as may be approved by the Board. Such measurements shall be corrected to standard conditions for purposes of comparing measurements with the ambient air quality standard set forth in regulation AP-7-01.

(B) Concentrations of nitrogen dioxide shall be determined through twenty-four (24) hour intermittant sampling utilizing the Jacobs-Hochheiser procedure described in the Federal Register, Volume 36, Number 84, Friday, April 30, 1971, or through the use of continuous sampling and recording devices utilizing colorimetric or spectrophotometric analytical techniques.

AP-7-03. Compliance time schedule.

Attainment of the established ambient air quality standard for nitrogen dioxide within the area, through the orderly application of pollution control techniques, shall be accomplished as soon as possible, but in no event shall such time be later than July 1, 1975.

AP-7-04. Non-degradation policy.

The significant and avoidable deterioration of air quality in any part of the area where presently existing air quality is equal to or better than that required by regulation AP-7-01 shall be prohibited.

AP-7-05. Classification of regions.

(A) Classification of regions shall be based upon measured ambient air quality where known or, where not known, estimated air quality in the area of maximum pollutant concentration. Each region shall be classified with respect to nitrogen dioxides into one of two categories, defined as Priority I or Priority III. Ambient concentration limits which define the classification system are: Priority I: Equal to or above 110 micrograms oxides of nitrogen (as nitrogen dioxide) per cubic meter (0.6 ppm), annual arithmetic mean; Priority III: Below such value.

(B) In the absence of measured data to the contrary, classification will be based on the following estimate of the relationship between nitrogen dioxide and population: Any region containing an area whose 1970 "urban place" population, as defined in the United States Bureau of Census, exceeds 200,000 will be classified Priority I. All other regions will be classified Priority III.

AP-7-06. Control of nitrogen oxides emissions from stationary sources.

(A) These regulations are applicable to all existing stationary sources located within a Priority I region and to all new sources regardless of location.

(B) Except as otherwise provided in these regulations, all stationary nitrogen oxide emission sources shall minimize nitrogen oxide emissions by use of the latest available control techniques and operating practices in accordance with best current technology.

(C) Combustion sources.

(1) No person shall cause or permit emissions of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide, from a gas-fired boiler with a capacity of 250 million B.T.U./hr. or more and completed before the effective date of this regulation in excess of 0.20 pounds per million B.T.U. of heat input.

(2) No person shall cause or permit emissions of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide, from an oil-fired boiler with a capacity of 250 million B.T.U./hr. or more and completed before the effective date of this regulation in excess of 0.30 pounds per million B.T.U. of heat input.

(3) No person shall cause or permit emissions of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide, from a coal-fired boiler with a capacity of 250 million B.T.U. per hour or more in excess of 0.9 pounds per million B.T.U. of heat input.

(D) Nitric acid manufacture.

No person shall cause or permit the emission of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide, from nitric acid manufacturing plants in excess of 5.5 pounds per ton of 100 per cent acid produced.

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AP-9-01. Definitions.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (B), the definitions in AP-2-01 shall apply.

(b) (1) "Air contaminant source" shall mean any operation, machine, device, apparatus, equipment, building, or other physical facility which emits or may emit any air contaminant.

(2) "Modification" shall mean any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of an air contaminant source which increases the amount of any air pollutant emitted by such source or which results in the emission of any air pollutant not previously emitted.

(3) "Applicable law" shall, unless otherwise expressly specified, include any applicable provisions of: Chapter 3704 of the Ohio Revised Code, as amended; rules, regulations, and orders of the Ohio Air Pollution Control Board; the Clean Air Act, as amended; rules and regulations of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(4) "Construct" or "construction" shall include any operation resulting in a new source.

Former regulation AP-9-01 adopted January 28, 1972, and effective February 15, 1972, is repealed.

(Adopted July 24, 1972; effective August 7, 1972. Fed. effective April 15, 1974.)

AP-9-02. Permits to construct new sources; permits to modify.

(a) General rule. After the effective date of these regulations, no person shall cause, permit, or allow the location, installation, construction, or modification of any air contaminant source without first applying for and obtaining a permit to construct or modify from the Board approving the location and design of such source. The Board shall not approve such location, installation, construction, or modification unless the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Board that the proposed new or modified air contaminant source will comply with all applicable rules and regulations of the Board.

(b) Application for permit to construct or modify.

(1) Applications for permits required under subsection (a) shall be made on forms prepared by the Board and shall contain such information as the Board shall deem necessary to determine whether the permit should be issued. The information

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required shall include: descriptions of the equipment and processes involved; the nature, source, and quantity of uncontrolled and controlled emissions; the type, size, and efficiency of control facilities; the quantities and types of raw material used; the suitability of the location and the impact of the emission from such source upon existing air quality; and such other information as the Board may require.

(2) An application for a permit to construct or modify shall be made of each air contaminant source.

(3) Applications for permits to construct shall be signed by the contractor or agent performing the construction or modification and by the corporate President, or Vice President reporting directly to the President, or highest ranking corporate officer with offices located in the State; or by an equivalently responsible officer in the case of organizations other than corporations; or, in other cases, by the source owner or operator; or, in the case of political subdivisions, by the highest elected official of such subdivision. Such signature shall constitute personal affirmation that the statements made in the application are true and complete, complying fully with applicable state requirements, and shall subject the responsible official to liability under applicable state laws forbidding false or misleading statements.

(4) The applicant's signature shall constitute an agreement that the applicant shall assume responsibility for the construction, modification, installation, or location of such source or facility in accordance with applicable rules and regulations, terms and conditions.

(c) Standards for granting permits to construct or modify.

No permit to construct or modify an air contaminant source shall be granted until the applicant demonstrates that it is more likely than not that:

(1) Such proposed new source or modification will operate without preventing or interfering with the attainment or maintenance of any applicable ambient air quality standard, or cause any avoidable degradation in ambient air quality; and,

(2) The emissions from such source shall not exceed applicable emission standards of the Board, or federal Standards of Performance of New Sources promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 111 of the Clean Air Act, whichever are more stringent; and,

(3) Such source or modification is provided, at the expense of the applicant, with any sampling and testing facilities the Board may require, including but not limited to:

  (a) Sampling ports of a size, number, and location as the Board may require;

  (b) Safe access to each port;

  (c) Instrumentation to monitor and record emission data which satisfies the requirements of AP-2-04; and

(4) Such proposed source or modification incorporates the best available control technology; and,

(5) The proposed source or modification for which the permit is requested will operate in accordance with applicable law.

(d) Action on applications for permits to construct or modify.

(1) The Board shall, within 90 days of the receipt of an application, notify the applicant in writing of its approval, conditional approval, or denial of the application.

(2) If an application is denied, the Board shall set forth its objections in the notice of denial.

(3) The Board shall afford a prompt hearing to any applicant whose application is denied. Where appropriate, the Board may order such hearing held before two hearing examiners appointed by the Board, who may be an attorney at law and an environmental engineer familiar, by virtue or training and experience, with air pollution control technology. At such hearing a stenographic record of the testimony shall be kept. At such hearing, the applicant shall have the burden of proving his case by a preponderance of the reliable, probative evidence. Following the hearing, the hearing examiner shall write their joint, complete findings and conclusions, and shall include a statement of their reasons for crediting the testimony of one witness over another provided there is a conflict. The hearing examiner shall also recommend action to be taken by the Board, if any, and their reasons for recommending such action. The record of proceedings and the findings, conclusions, reason and recommendations of the hearing examiners shall be kept available for public inspection. The findings, conclusions, reasons and recommendations of the hearing examiners shall be advisory only and not binding upon the Board. Request for such hearing must be made within 10 days of receipt of

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the notice of denial.

(4) Permits issued hereunder shall be subject to such terms and conditions set forth and embodied in the permit as the Board shall deem necessary to ensure compliance with applicable law.

(e) Cancellation of permits to construct or modify.

The Board shall cancel a permit to construct or modify if:

(1) The construction, installation, location, or modification the permit approves is not begun within one year of the date of issuance; or,

(2) During construction, installation, location, or modification, work is suspended for one year; or,

(3) The Board determines that one of the standards under Section 2(d)(4) have been or will be violated.

(f) Possession of a permit to construct shall not relieve any person of the responsibility to comply with applicable emission limitations or other applicable law.

Former regulation AP-9-02 adopted January 28, 1972, and effective February 15, 1972, is repealed.

(Adopted July 24, 1972; effective August 7, 1972. Fed. effective April 15, 1974.)

AP-9-03. Permits to operate.

(a) General rule. No person may cause, permit, or allow the operation or other use of any air contaminant source without applying for obtaining a permit to operate from the Board in accordance with the requirements of this section, except as otherwise provided in AP-9-04.

(b) Application for permits to operate.

(1) Applications for permits to operate shall be signed by the corporate President, or Vice President reporting directly to the President, or highest ranking corporate officer with offices located in the State; or by an equivalently responsible officer in the case of organizations other than corporations; or in other cases, by the source owner or operator; or, in the case of political subdivisions, by the highest elected official of such subdivision. Such signature shall constitute affirmation that the statements

made in the application are true and complete, complying fully with applicable state requirements, and shall subject the responsible official to liability under applicable state laws forbidding false or misleading statements.

(2) Existing air contaminant sources which are or will be in compliance with applicable law within six months of the effective date of these regulations shall apply for permits to operate as soon as practicable after the effective date of these regulations or within six months thereafter, whichever is sooner.

(3) Applications for permits to operate shall be on forms prescribed by the Board, and shall contain all information the Board deems necessary to determine whether the air contaminant source is operating and will be operated in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations of the Board, including, but not limited to: location of source; descriptions of the equipment and processes involved; the nature, source, and quantity of uncontrolled and controlled emissions; the type, size, and efficiency of control facilities; the impact of the emissions from such source upon existing air quality.

(4) Applications for permits to operate shall be made for each air contaminant source.

(5) Each application shall be signed by the applicant, whose signature shall constitute an agreement that the applicant shall assume responsibility for operating such source in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

(c) Standards for granting permits to operate.

No permit to operate an air contaminant source shall be granted until the applicant demonstrates that it is more likely than not that:

(1) The source is in compliance with applicable rules and regulations; and,

(2) The source operates without preventing or interfering with the attainment and maintenance of any applicable state or national ambient air quality standard; and,

(3) If required by the Board, the source is equipped with instrumentation and sensing devices to monitor and record emission data and other information about the operation of the source; and

(4) In the case of an air contaminant source to which Section 2 applies, such source was constructed, modified, located, or installed in compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit to construct or modify, as well as applicable rules and regulations, and such source operates, or within 90 days of start up of operation, will operate in accordance with applicable rules and regulations or with federal Standards of Performance for New Sources promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section III of the Clean Air Act, whichever is more stringent; and,

(5) If required by the Board, performance tests, conducted after the application was made, at the applicant's expense, in accordance with methods prescribed by the Board, demonstrate that the source is in compliance with applicable emission regulations and other applicable law. The Board or its representative may observe, participate in, or conduct any performance test required; and,

(6) Such source is equipped as required by Section 2(c)(3) of these regulations.

(d) Terms and conditions.

(1) Permits to operate shall be effective for one year from date of issuance, or for whatever other period the Board deems appropriate, not to exceed three years.

(2) Any permit to operate issued by the Board shall be subject to revision in response to changes in applicable rules and regulations or other factors affecting the compliance of the source or control facility with the standards or conditions of the original permit.

(3) The transferee of any permit to operate shall, personally, assume the responsibilities of the original permit holder-transferer. The Board must be notified in writing of any transfer of a permit to operate.

(4) Such air pollution emergency episode plans as are submitted and approved shall become terms and conditions of the permit to operate and shall have full force and effect as a part thereof.

(5) The Board may include such other terms and conditions as are necessary to ensure compliance with applicable law.

(e) Action on applications for permits to operate.

(1) Action on applications for permits to operate shall be in the manner prescribed in Section 2(d) of these regulations.

(f) Suspension or revocation of permit to operate.

(1) The Board may suspend or revoke a permit to operate if it determines that any of the conditions, terms, or standards of Section 3(c) of Section 3(d) or any other applicable rules and regulations of the Board have been or will be violated.

(2) Suspension or revocation of a permit to operate shall be final 10 days after service of notice on the permit holder.

(3) The Board shall afford a prompt hearing to any permit holder whose permit to operate is suspended or revoked in the manner prescribed in Section 2(d)(3).

(4) A permit to operate which has been revoked shall be surrendered forthwith to the Board.

(g) Permit no defense to violations.

Possession of a permit to operate shall not relieve any person of the responsibility continuously to comply with applicable emission limitations or other provisions of applicable law.

(h) Conditional Permit to Operate.

If any air contaminant source which has been constructed, installed, located or modified in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of these regulations, and otherwise in accordance with applicable law, is unable to comply with the requirements of Section 3(c)(4) of these regulations as of the date of start-up of operations, the Board shall grant a conditional permit to operate such source for a period not to exceed six months from start-up of operation, provided the period is used to remedy any defect which prevents such compliance, and the applicant affirms that such source will be operated in accordance with the provisions of Section 4(c)(1)(b)(i) to Section 4(c)(1)(b)(vi) of these regulations, inclusive, for the duration of the conditional permit.

Former regulation AP-9-03 adopted January 28, 1972, and effective February 15, 1972, is repealed.

(Adopted July 24, 1972; effective August 7, 1972. Fed. effective April 15, 1974.)

AP-9-04. Variance.

(A) General Rule.

No person shall cause, permit, or allow any air contaminant source to emit any air contaminant in violation of any applicable emission standards of emission limitations or other applicable rules and regulations of the Board, unless a compliance schedule has been applied for and approved by the Board for such source, and a variance has been granted by the Board to such source pursuant to the provisions of this section.

(B) Applications for Variances.

(1) Applications for variances shall be signed by the corporate President, or Vice President reporting directly to the President, or highest ranking corporate officer with offices located in the state; or by an equivalently responsible officer in the case of organizations other than corporations; or, in other cases, by the source owner or operator, or, in the case of political subdivisions, the highest elected official of such subdivision. Such signature shall constitute affirmation that the statements made in the application are true and complete, and shall subject the responsible official to liability under state laws forbidding false or misleading statements. By his signature, the responsible officer shall assume responsibility for compliance by his source with applicable law and the terms and conditions of any variance issued to such source.

(2) Applications for variances shall be made in a form and manner prescribed by the Board.

(3) An application for a variance shall be made for each air contaminant source.

(C) Standards for Granting Variances.

(1) No variance to operate an air contaminant source shall be granted until the applicant shows to the satisfaction of the Board that:

(a) Such source is not a new source or modification to which Section 2 applies; and,

(b) The Board has approved a compliance schedule for such source. A compliance schedule shall be approvable where it show to the satisfaction of the Board that:

(i) The plan and schedule provide for the earliest possible compliance by the source; and,

(ii) Any available alternative operating procedures and interim control measures have reduced or will reduce the impact of such source on the public health; and,

(iii) Good faith efforts have been and will be made to reduce emissions, or otherwise comply with any state or local laws, ordinances, or regulations; and,

(iv) The proposed control strategy will bring the source into compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations; and,

(v) The continued operation of the source does not endanger or threaten to endanger human health; and,

(vi) The compliance schedule contains a date on or before which the source shall be operated in compliance with applicable law, rules and regulations.

(c) Such source is equipped as required in Section 2 (C)(4) of these regulations and otherwise in compliance with applicable law.

(2) Applications for variances shall be submitted to the Board as quickly as possible after the date of these regulations, but no later than six months after the effective date of these regulations. Failure to file a timely application shall be cause for the Board to issue an order immediately prohibiting all emissions from the source.

(D) Action on applications for variances.

(1) Prior to taking any action on an application for a variance, the Board or its authorized representative may hold a public hearing on the application in the manner specified in Ohio Revised Code, Section 3704.03(H) (1971).

(2) In granting, revoking, denying, or modifying any variance, the Board shall state its reasons therefore in writing, in the form of a judicial opinion. The opinion shall be made publicly available at the cost of reproduction and handling. Such opinions shall be numbered, and periodically published and bound in volumes.

(3) The Board shall act on applications for variances within six months of filing.

(4) Except as otherwise provided herein, the procedures of section 2(D) of these regulations shall apply.

(E) Interim reporting.

In addition to the other registration and reporting requirements or all air contaminant sources, the holder of a variance shall file reports every two months or as required by the Board which shall be signed by the applicant for the variance. These reports shall demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Board, that the source for which the variance was issued is making consistent progress toward completion of work on its compliance schedule, and has met all interim deadlines specified in the compliance schedule or specified by the Board. If the responsible official fails to file an interim report on time, or if such report fails to satisfy the Board that the source is making satisfactory progress, then the Board shall revoke the variance. The variance holder shall assume full personal responsibility for the completeness and accurance of statements made in the interim report. False or misleading statements in an interim report shall be grounds for revocation of the variance, and shall subject the variance holder to the sanctions available under state law.

(F) Terms and conditions.

(1) An approved compliance schedule shall be incorporated into any variance granted, and shall be a term and condition thereof.

(2) Variances shall be effective for whatever period the Board deems appropriate, not to exceed one year. A variance may be renewed only when the Board is satisfied that the source for which the variance was granted is making satisfactory progress toward achievement of its compliance schedule. No variance to operate an air contaminant source in an air quality control region designated as Priority I in violation of an emission standard applicable to such region and source may be renewed more than twice and in no case shall any such variance or renewal be effective after July 1, 1975. No variance to operate an air contaminant source in an air quality control region designated as Priority II or Priority III in violation of an emission standard applicable to such source and region as of the effective date of this regulation may be renewed more than twice and in no case shall any such variance or renewal be effective after July 1, 1975. No variance to operate an air contaminant source in an air quality control region designated as Priority II or Priority III in violation of AP-3-11(B) (4) or AP-3-12(B) (5) may be renewed more than twice and in no case shall any such variance or renewal be effective after July 1, 1978.

(3) Each variance shall state the maximum emissions permissible

during the variance period from the source for which the variance was granted.

(4) The possession of a variance to operate in excess of any emission standard, limitation, or regulation of the Board, shall not relieve the holder of responsibility to comply with all other applicable rules and regulations of the Board.

(5) The requirements of Section 3(D)(2), 3(D)(3), 3(D)(4), and 3(D)(5) of these regulations shall apply.

(G) Variance no defense to violations.

Possession of a variance relieving an air contaminant source from having immediately to comply with any requirement of applicable law shall not relieve any such source of the responsibility to comply with all other requirements of applicable law.

(H) Revocation.

(1) The Board shall revoke a variance if it determines that any of the terms, conditions, standards, or requirements of Section 4(C), 4(E), or 4(F) have been or will be violated.

(2) A variance which has been revoked shall forthwith be surrendered to the Board.

(Adopted July 6, 1972; effective July 17, 1972.)

AP-9-05. General Policy.*

(A) Where any person demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that more than one alternative would, with equal efficiency and, if appropriate, speed, satisfy any requirement of applicable law, then the Board shall encourage the implementation of the least costly alternative.

(B) Wherever required by any provision of Chapter 3704, of the Ohio Revised Code, the Board shall give consideration to, and attempt to minimize, the economic expense of any action the Board may require any source, person, or other entity to take; provided, however, that economic hardship to any person shall be no excuse for any performance, operation, action, inaction, or other conduct which violates any requirement of applicable law.

AP-9-06. Exemptions.*

(A) With the exceptions set forth in subsection (E), infra, each air contaminant source shall submit to the Board either an application for a permit to operate or any application for a variance, in the time, form, and manner specified in AP-9-03 or AP-9-04. Wherever practicable, the Board shall act upon applications for permits and variances in order of the sources' total yearly emissions, beginning with the largest emitters first.

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* Federally effective April 15, 1974.

(B) Where necessary for administrative reasons, the Board may exempt, for limited periods of time, certain classes of air contaminant sources, of relatively minor significance, from the requirement of obtaining permits to operate or variances from the Board. Exemption under this subsection shall not relieve any source of the responsibility to submit to the Board, within the required time, a substantially approvable application for a permit to operate or a variance. Applications from sources exempted under this subsection shall be subject to spot checks and such sources shall be subject to inspections.

(C) Exemption under this section shall not relieve any air contaminate source of the responsibility to comply with applicable laws, ordinances, rules, or regulations of any political subdivision of the state of Ohio.

(D) Exemption from the requirement of obtaining permits or variances from the Board under this section shall not be construed to relieve any air contaminant source of the responsibility to comply with all other requirements of applicable law, including, but not limited to, emission standards and limitations, satisfactory progress on compliance schedules, and interim reporting requirements.

(E) The following classes of sources shall not be required to apply for, or obtain, permits to operate or variances from the Board:

(1) Comfort ventilating systems;

(2) Sources used as incinerators in one or two family dwellings, or in dwellings containing six or fewer family units, one of which is owner-occupied;

(3) Sources located in dwelling units which burn oil, natural gas, or other fuel except coal, for the production of steam, hot water, or hot air at rates of less than one million (1,000,000) British Thermal Units per hour when operated at the maximum rated capacities, and from which products of combustion are the sole emissions.

(4) Such other sources of small emission significance as the Board may exempt.

AP-9-07. Civil and Criminal Penalties.*

The Board shall request the Attorney General in writing to recommend actions for legal and equitable remedies, or for criminal penalties, or both, whenever the Board or the Attorney General finds, based on any information, that there is cause to believe that any person or any source of air pollution is violating or has violated any applicable provision of Chapter 3704 or the Ohio Revised Code, or any rule, regulation, or other of the Board promulgated pursuant thereto.

AP-9-08. Public Availability of Information.*

(A) Any record, report, or other information obtained by the Board shall be made available to the public, except that upon a showing satisfactory to the Board by any person that such record, report, or other information, or particular part thereof (other than emission data), if made public, would divulge methods or processes entitled to protection as trade secrets of such person, the Board shall consider such record, report, or information, or particular part thereof confidential, except that such record, report, or information may be disclosed to other officers, employees, or authorized representatives of the State concerned with carrying out this act or when relevant in any proceeding under this regulation.

(B) Any emission data made public by the Board shall be presented in such a manner as to show the relationship between measured amounts of emissions and the amounts of such emissions allowable under applicable emission limitations and compliance schedules, or other measures.

AP-9-09. Severability.*

Each section and each part of each section of this regulation is hereby declared to be an independent section or part of a section and, notwithstanding any other evidence of intent, it is hereby declared to be the controlling intent that if any section, or any provision thereof or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held to be invalid, the remaining sections or parts of sections and the application of such provision to any other persons or circumstances, other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby and it is hereby declared to be the intent that the other provisions of this regulation would have been adopted independently of such section, sections, or parts of a section so held to be invalid.

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*Federally effective April 15, 1974

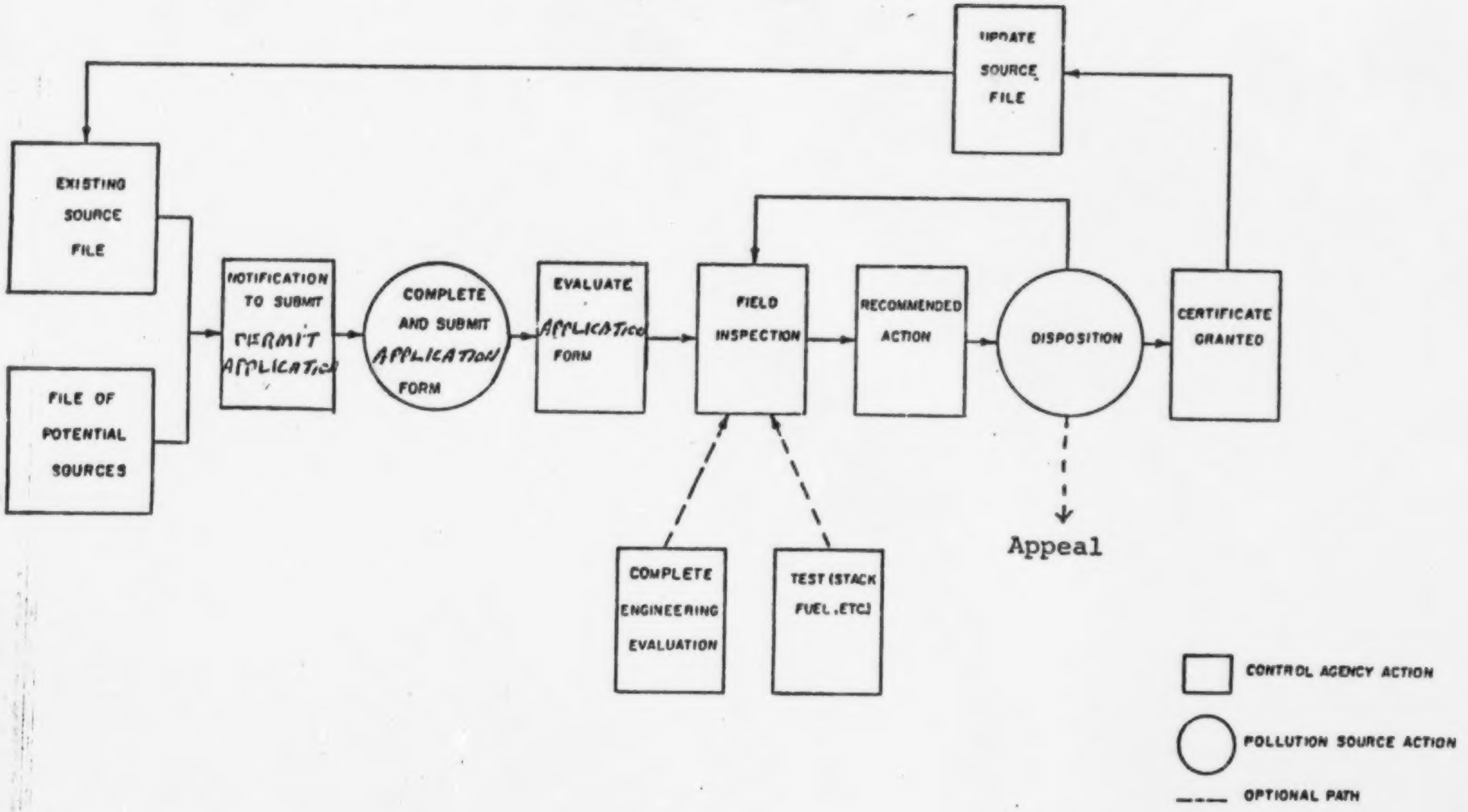
UPDATE SOURCE FILE
EXISTING SOURCE FILE
FILE OF POTENTIAL SOURCES
NOTIFICATION TO SUBMIT PERMIT APPLICATION
COMPLETE AND SUBMIT APPLICATION FORM
EVALUATE APPLICATION FORM
FIELD INSPECTION
RECOMMENDED ACTION
DISPOSITION
CERTIFICATE GRANTED
Appeal
COMPLETE ENGINEERING EVALUATION
TEST (STACK FUEL, ETC)
CONTROL AGENCY ACTION
POLLUTION SOURCE ACTION
OPTIONAL PATH

FIGURE 9.1 FLOW DIAGRAM FOR OPERATING PERMIT SYSTEM

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REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY EPISODES

OAC 3745-25   Federally effective November 28, 1980.

OAC 3745-25-01. Air Pollution Emergency.

Chapter 3745-25 is designed to prevent the excessive buildup of air contaminants during air pollution episodes, thereby preventing the occurrence of an emergency due to the effects of these air contaminants on the health of persons.

OAC 3745-25-02. Episode Criteria.

Conditions justifying the proclamation of an air pollution "alert", air pollution "warning", or air pollution "emergency" shall be deemed to exist whenever the Director determines that the accumulation of air contaminants in any place is attaining or has attained levels which could, if such levels are sustained or exceeded, lead to a substantial threat to the health of persons. In making this determination, the Director will be guided by the episode stage criteria in paragraphs (A) to (E) of this rule.

(A) "Air Pollution Forecast": An internal watch by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency shall be actuated by a National Weather Service advisory that an "Atmospheric Stagnation Advisory" is in effect of the equivalent local forecast of stagnant atmospheric condition. The Air Pollution Forecast for photochemical oxidants shall take into consideration, but not be limited to, ambient temperatures, surface winds, and ultra-violet solar radiation levels.

(B) "Alert": The "Alert" level is that concentration of air contaminants at which first stage control actions are to begin. An "Alert" will be declared when any one of the levels specified in paragraph (B)(1) to (B)(6) of this rule is reached at any monitoring site and meteorological conditions are such that the air contaminant concentrations can be expected to remain at the specified level or reoccur during the next twenty-four hours unless control actions are taken:

  (1) Sulfur Dioxide: Eight hundred micrograms per cubic meter (0.3 parts per million by volume), twenty-four-hour average; or,

  (2) Particulate Matter: 3.0 coefficient of haze units or three hundred seventy-five micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four-hour average; or,

  (3) Sulfur Dioxide and Particulate Matter Product:

    (a) The product of sulfur dioxide expressed in parts per million by volume, twenty-four-hour average, and coefficient of haze units equal to 0.2; or,

(b) The product of sulfur dioxide expressed in micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four-hour average, and particulate matter expressed in micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four-hour average equal to sixty five thousand; or,

(4) Carbon Monoxide: Seventeen milligrams per cubic meter (Fifteen parts per million by volume), eight-hour average; or,

(5) Photochemical Oxidants measured as ozone: Four hundred micrograms per cubic meter (0.2 parts per million by volume), one-hour average; or,

(6) Nitrogen Dioxide:

(a) One thousand one hundred thirty micrograms per cubic meter (0.6 parts per million by volume), one-hour average; or,

(b) Two hundred eighty-two micrograms per cubic meter (0.15 parts per million by volume), twenty-four-hour average.

(C) "Warning": The "warning" level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade and that additional control measures are necessary. A "warning" will be declared when any one of the levels specified in paragraphs (C)(1) to (C)(6) of this rule is reached at any monitoring site and meteorological conditions are such that the air contaminant concentrations can be expected to remain at the specified levels or reoccur during the next twenty-four hours unless control actions are taken:

(1) Sulfur Dioxide: One thousand six hundred micrograms per cubic meter (0.6 parts per million by volume), twenty-four-hour average; or,

(2) Particulate Matter: 5.0 coefficient of haze units or six hundred twenty-five micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four-hour average; or,

(3) Sulfur Dioxide and Particulate Matter Product:

(a) The product of sulfur dioxide expressed in parts per million by volume, twenty-four-hour average and coefficient of haze units equal to 0.8; or,

(b) The product of sulfur dioxide expressed in micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four-hour average and particulate matter expressed in micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four-hour average equal to two hundred sixty one thousand; or,

(4) Carbon Monoxide: Thirty-four milligrams per cubic meter (Thirty parts per million by volume), eight-hour average; or,

(5) Photochemical Oxidants Measured as Ozone: Eight hundred micrograms per cubic meter (0.4 parts per million by volume), one-hour average; or,

(6) Nitrogen Dioxide:

(a) Two thousand two hundred sixty micrograms per cubic meter (1.2 parts per million by volume), one-hour average; or,

(b) Five hundred sixty-five micrograms per cubic meter (0.3 parts per million by volume), twenty-four-hour average;

(D) "Emergency": The "emergency" level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade to a level that should never be reached and that most stringent control actions are necessary. An "emergency" will be declared when any one of the levels specified in paragraph (D)(1) to (D)(6) of this rule is reached at any monitoring site:

(1) Sulfur Dioxide: Two thousand one hundred micrograms per cubic meter (0.8 parts per million by volume), twenty-four-hour average; or,

(2) Particulate Matter: 7.0 coefficient of haze units or eight hundred seventy-five micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four-hour average; or,

(3) Sulfur Dioxide and Particulate Matter Product:

(a) The product of sulfur dioxide expressed in parts per million by volume, twenty-four-hour average and coefficient of haze units equal to 1.2; or,

(b) The product of sulfur dioxide expressed in micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four-hour average and particulate matter expressed in micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four-hour average equal to three hundred ninety three thousand; or,

(4) Carbon Monoxide: Forty-six milligrams per cubic meter (Forty parts per million by volume), eight-hour average; or,

(5) Photochemical Oxidants Measured as Ozone: One thousand micrograms per cubic meter (0.5 parts per million by volume), one-hour average; or,

(6) Nitrogen Dioxide:

(a) Three thousand micrograms per cubic meter (parts per million by volume), one-hour average; or,

(b) Seven hundred fifty micrograms per cubic meter (parts per million by volume), twenty-four-hour average.

(E) "Termination": Once declared, any episode stage reached by application of these criteria will remain in effect until the criteria for that episode stage are no longer met. At such time, the next lower episode stage will be assumed or the episode may be terminated completely if no episode stage criteria are met.

OAC 3745-25-03. Emission Control Action Programs.

(A) Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air contaminants which emits 0.25 tons per day or more of air contaminants for which air quality standards have been adopted shall prepare emission control action programs, consistent with good industrial practice and safe operating procedures, for reducing the emission of air contaminants into the ambient air during periods of an "alert" air pollution "warning" and air pollution "emergency". Emission control action programs shall be designed to reduce or eliminate emissions of air contaminants into the ambient air in accordance with the objectives set forth in OAC 3745-25 of the Administrative Code.

(B) Emission control action programs as required by paragraph (A) of this rule shall be in writing and show the source of air contamination, the approximate amount of reduction of contaminants, the approximate time required to effect the program, a brief description of the manner in which the reduction will be achieved during each stage of an air pollution episode, and such other information as the Director shall deem pertinent.

(C) Emission control action programs shall be filed with the Director at the following times:

  (1) Existing sources - shall file not later than six months after adoption of these rules;

  (2) New sources - shall file with application for permit to operate.

(D) During a condition of an air pollution "alert", air pollution "warning", and air pollution "emergency" emission control action programs as required by paragraph (A) of this rule shall be made available on the premises to any person authorized to enforce the provisions of the emergency procedure.

(E) Emission control action programs as required by paragraph (A) of this rule shall be submitted to the Director upon request within thirty days of the receipt of such request; such emission control action programs shall be subject to review and approval by the Director. If, in the opinion of the Director, such emission control action programs do not effectively carry out the objectives as set forth in Tables 1 to 5 of Chapter 3745-25 of the Administrative Code, the Director may disapprove said emission control action programs, state his reason for disapproval and order the preparation of amended emission control action programs within the time period specified in the order.

OAC 3745-25-04. Emergency Orders.

(A) The following orders may be issued by the Director upon his declaration that an air pollution episode exists for any contaminants for which air quality standards have been adopted:

(1) Air "Alert":

(a) Any one or combination of air contaminants: "Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air contamination as set forth in paragraph (A) of rule OAC 3745-25-03 of the Administrative Code shall take all air pollution "alert" actions as required for such source of air contamination; and shall particularly put into effect, the emission control action programs for an air pollution "alert".

(b) Suspended particulate matter:

(i) There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

(ii) The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste will be limited to the hours between twelve noon and four p.m.

(iii) Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of twelve noon and four p.m.

(c) Nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxides, hydrocarbons and photochemical oxidants (measures as ozone):

(i) There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree wastes, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

(ii) The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste shall be limited to the hours between twelve noon and four p.m.

(iii) Persons operating motor vehicles shall be strongly encouraged to eliminate the unnecessary use of automobiles, motorcycles, light-duty trucks and vans, and recreational vehicles.

(2) Air Pollution "Warning":

(a) Any one or combination of air contaminants: Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air contamination as set forth in paragraph (A) of rule 3745-25-03 of the Administrative Code shall take all air pollution "warning" actions as required for such source of air contamination; and shall particularly put into effect the emission control action programs for an air pollution "warning".

(b) Suspended particular matter:

(i) There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

(ii) The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of of solid waste or liquid waste shall be prohibited.

(iii) Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of twelve noon and four p.m.

(c) Nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and photochemical oxidants (measured as ozone):

(i) There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

(ii) The use in incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste or liquid waste shall be prohibited.

(iii) Persons operating motor vehicles shall be strongly encouraged to eliminate the unnecessary use of automobiles, motorcycles, light-duty trucks and vans and recreational vehicles. Citizens who travel to and from work between the hours of six a.m. and six p.m. are urged to car-pool or utilize public transportation.

(iv) For carbon monoxide "warnings", persons operating motor vehicles shall be encouraged to avoid the air pollution "warning" area.

(3) Air pollution "emergency":

(a) Any one or combination of contaminants:

(i) Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air contamination as described in paragraph (A) of Rule OAC 3745-25-03 of the Administrative Code shall take all air pollution "emergency" actions as listed as required for such source of air contamination; and shall particularly put into effect the emission control action programs for an air pollution "emergency".

(ii) All manufacturing establishments except those included in paragraph (A)(3)(a)(i) of this rule will institute such action as will result in maximum reduction of air contaminants from their operations by ceasing, curtailing, or postponing operations which emit air contaminants to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.

(iii) All places of employment described below shall immediately cease operations:

(a) Mining and quarrying of non-metallic minerals.

(b) All contract construction work except that which must proceed to avoid physical harm.

(c) Wholesale trade establishments, including places of business primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers, to industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users, or to other wholesalers, or action as agents in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies.

(d) All offices of local, county, and state government including authorities, joint meetings, and any other public body; except to the extent that such offices must continue to operate in order to enforce the requirements of this order pursuant to statute.

(e) All retail trade establishments except pharmacies and stores primarily engaged in the sale of food.

(f) Banks; credit agencies other than banks; securities and commodities brokers, dealers, exchanges and services; offices of insurance carriers, agents and brokers; real estate offices.

(g) Wholesale and retail laundries; laundry services and cleaning and dyeing establishments; photographic studios; beauty shops, barber shops, shoe repair shops.

(h) Advertising offices; consumer credit reporting, adjustment and collection agencies; duplicating, addressing, blueprinting; photocopying, mailing, mailing list and stenographic services; equipment rental services; commercial testing laboratories.

(i) Automobile repair, automobile services, garages.

(j) Establishments rendering amusement and recreation services including motion picture theatres.

(k) Elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, professional schools, junior colleges, vocational schools, and public and private libraries.

(iv) There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

(v) The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid or liquid waste shall be prohibited.

(vi) The use of motor vehicles including, but not limited to automobiles, motorcycles, light-duty trucks and vans, and recreational vehicles; shall be prohibited except in emergencies with the approval of local or state police.

(B) When the Director of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency determines that an air pollution episode condition exists at one or more monitoring sites solely because of emissions from a limited number of sources, he may order such source or sources to put into effect the emission control action programs which are applicable for each episode stage.

TABLE 1 EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR PARTICULATE MATTER

SOURCE OF AIR CONTAMINATION	AIR POLLUTION ALERT	AIR POLLUTION WARNING	AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY
1. Coal or oil-fired power generating facilities.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.
	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulance for boiler lancing and soot blowing.	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulance for boiler lancing and soot blowing.	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulance for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
	c. Substantial reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Alert Area.	c. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Warning Area.	c. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency Area.
2. Coal or oil-fired process steam generating facilities.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.	a. Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage.
	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
	c. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operation.	c. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operation.	c. Taking the action called for in the emergency plan.
		d. Making ready for use a plan of action to be taken if an emergency develops.	
3. A - Manufacturing, processing & mining industries; AND B - Other persons required by the board to prepare standby plans.	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations.	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing production and allied operations.	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacutring operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
	b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.	b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.	b. Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.
	c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.
4. Refuse disposal operations.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.
	b. Substantial reduction by limiting burning of refuse in incinerators to the hours between 12:00 Noon and 4:00 p.m.	b. Complete elimination of the use of incinerators.	b. Complete elimination of the use of incinerators.

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TABLE 2 EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR SULFUR OXIDES

SOURCE OF AIR CONTAMINATION	AIR POLLUTION ALERT	AIR POLLUTION WARNING	AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY
1. Coal or oil-fired power generating facilities.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available sulfur content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available sulfur content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available sulfur content.
	b. Substantial reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Alert Area.	b. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Warning Area.	b. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency Area.
2. Coal or oil-fired process steam generating facilities.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available sulfur content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having the lowest available sulfur content.	a. Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage.
	b. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.	b. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.	b. Taking the action called for in the emergency plan.
		c. Making ready for use a plan of action to be taken if an emergency develops.	
3. A - Manufacturing and processing industries; AND B - Other persons required by the board to prepare standby plans.	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations.	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing production and allied operations.	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
	b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.	b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.	b. Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.
	c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.

TABLE 3 EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR NITROGEN OXIDES

SOURCE OF AIR CONTAMINATION	AIR POLLUTION ALERT	AIR POLLUTION WARNING	AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY
1. Steam-electric power generating facilities.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuel which results in the formation of less air contaminant.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuel which results in the formation of less air contaminant.	a. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency Area.
	b. Substantial reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Alert Area.	b. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation facilities outside of Warning Area.	
2. Process steam generating facilities.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuel which results in the formation of less air contaminant.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuel which results in the formation of less air contaminant.	a. Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage.
	b. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.	b. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.	
		c. Making ready for use, a plan of action to be taken if an emergency develops.	
3. A - Manufacturing and processing industries. AND B - Other persons required by the board to prepare standby plans.	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations.	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing production and allied operations.	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
	b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.	b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.	b. Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.
	c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.
4. Stationary internal combustion engines.	a. Reduction of power demands for pumping consistent with continuing operations.	a. Reduction of power demands for pumping consistent with continuing operations.	a. Maximum reduction by reducing power demands to absolute necessities consistent with personnel safety and preventing equipment damage.
		b. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels or power source which results in the formation of less air contaminants.	b. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels or power source which results in the formation of less air contaminants.
5. Refuse disposal operations.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.
	b. Substantial reduction by limiting burning of refuse in incinerators to the hours between 12:00 Noon	b. Complete elimination of the use of incinerators.	b. Complete elimination of the use of incinerators.

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TABLE 4 EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR HYDROCARBONS

SOURCE OF AIR CONTAMINATION	AIR POLLUTION ALERT	AIR POLLUTION WARNING	AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY
1. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION.	a. VOLUNTARY REDUCTION OF AIR CONTAMINANTS.	a. MAXIMUM REDUCTION OF AIR CONTAMINANTS BY ASSUMING REASONABLE ECONOMIC HARDSHIPS BY POSTPONING TRANSFER OPERATIONS.	a. ELIMINATION OF AIR CONTAMINANTS BY CURTAILING, POSTPONING, OR DEFERRING TRANSFER OPERATIONS TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE WITHOUT CAUSING INJURY TO PERSONS OR DAMAGE TO EQUIPMENT.
2. MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING INDUSTIES INCLUDING: a. SURFACE COATING AND PREPARATION OPERATIONS, AND b. OTHER PERSONS REQUIRED BY THE DIRECTOR TO PREPARE STANDBY PLANS.	a. VOLUNTARY REDUCTION OF AIR CONTAMINANTS.	a. MAXIMUM REDUCTION OF AIR CONTAMINANTS FROM MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS BY, IF NECESSARY, ASSUMING REASONABLE ECONOMIC HARDSHIPS BY POSTPONING PRODUCTION AND ALLIED OPERATIONS.	a. ELIMINATION OF AIR CONTAMINANTS FROM MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS BY CEASING, CURTAILING, POSTPONING, OR DEFERRING PRODUCTION AND ALLIED OPERATIONS TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE WITHOUT CAUSING INJURY TO PERSONS OR DAMAGE TO EQUIPMENT.

TABLE 5 EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR CARBON MONOXIDE

SOURCE OF AIR CONTAMINATION	AIR POLLUTION ALERT	AIR POLLUTION WARNING	AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY
1. A - Manufacturing industries. AND B - Other persons required by the Board to prepare standby plans.	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations.	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacutring operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing production and allied operations.	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
2. Refuse disposal operations.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.

ADOPTION: October 31, 1978

EFFECTIVE: December 15, 1978

EP-12-01 Definitions

As used in this Chapter, EP-12

(A) "Agricultural waste" means any matter generated by crop, horticultural, or livestock production practices, and includes such items as bags, cartons, dry bedding, landscape wastes, and structural materials that are generated in agricultural activities, but does not include garbage; dead animals; motor vehicles and parts thereof; nor economic poisons and containers therefor, unless the manufacturer has identified open burning as a safe disposal procedure.

(B) "Economic poisons" include but are not restricted to pesticides such as insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, miticides, nematocides and fumigants; herbicides; seed disinfectants; and defoliants.

(C) "Garbage" means any matter resulting from the handling, processing, preparation, cooking, and consumption of food or food products.

(D) "Landscape waste" means any vegetable or plant matter, except garbage, including trees, tree trimmings, branches, stumps, brush, weeds, leaves, grass, shrubbery, yard trimmings, and crop residues.

(E) "Ohio EPA" means the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and its delegate agencies or its Director as the context or applicable law may require.

(F) "Open burning" means the burning of any materials wherein air contaminants resulting from combustion are emitted directly into the ambient air, without passing through a stack or chimney from an enclosed chamber. For purposes of this definition, chamber shall be regarded as enclosed, when during the time combustion takes place, only such apertures, ducts, stacks, flues, or chimneys as are necessary to provide combustion air and to permit the escape of exhaust gas, are open.

(G) "Residential waste" means any matter, including landscape wastes, generates on a one, two or three family residence as a result of residential activities, but not including garbage.

(H) "Restricted area" means the area within the boundary of any Municipal Corporation established in accordance with the provisions of Title 7 of the Ohio Revised Code plus a zone extending 1,000 feet beyond the boundaries of any such Municipal Corporation having a population 1,000 to 10,000 persons and a zone extending 1 mile beyond any such Municipal Corporation having a population of 10,000 persons or more according to the latest Federal census.

(I) "Unrestricted area" means all areas outside the boundaries of a Restricted Area as defined above.

(Former Regulation EP-12-01, adopted September 10, 1973; effective September 21, 1973, is repealed.)
(Adopted May 11, 1976; effective June 21, 1876. Federally effective February 3, 1978.)

EP-12-02 Relations to Other Prohibitions

(A) Notwithstanding any provision in these regulations, no open burning shall be conducted in an area where an air alert, warning, or emergency under Chapter AP-11 is in effect.

(B) No provision of this Chapter, EP-12, permitting open burning, and no permission to open burn granted by the Ohio EPA, shall exempt any person from compliance with any section of the Ohio Revised Code, including Sec. 1503.20, or any regulation of any State Department, including the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, or any local ordinance or regulation dealing with open burning.

(Former Regulation AP-3-08, adopted July 24, 1972, and effective August 7, 1972, is repealed.)
(Adopted September 10, 1973; effective September 21, 1973. Federally effective February 3, 1978.)

EP-12-03 Open Burning in Restricted Areas

(A) No person shall cause or allow open burning in a restricted area except as provided in sections (B) through (D) herein.

(B) Open burning shall be allowed for the following purposes without notification to or permission from the Ohio EPA:

(1) Cooking for human consumption.

(2) Heating tar, welding, acetylene torches, highway safety flares, heating for warmth of outdoor workers, smudge pots and similar occupational needs.

Fires allowed by (1) and (2) above shall not be used for waste disposal purposes and shall be of minimum size sufficient for their intended purpose; the fuel shall be chosen to minimize the generation and emission of air contaminants.

(C) Open burning shall be allowed for the following purposes with prior notification to the Ohio EPA:

(1) Recognized silvicultural, range, or wildlife management practices.

(2) Prevention or control of disease or pests.

(3) Ceremonial purposes. Ceremonial fires shall be less than 5 feet by 5 feet in dimension and shall burn no longer than 3 hours.

Fires allowed by (1) - (3) above shall not be used for waste disposal purposes, and the fuel shall be chosen to minimize the generation and emission of air contaminants.

(D) Open burning shall be allowed for the following purposes upon receipt of written permission from the Ohio EPA provided that any conditions specified in the permission are followed:

*(1) Instruction in methods of fire fighting or for research in the control of fires.

(2) In emergency or other extraordinary circumstances for any purpose determined to be necessary by the Ohio EPA.

(3) Recognized agricultural or horticultural management purposes to maintain or increase the quantity or quality of agricultural or horticultural production.

(Former Regulation EP-12-03, adopted September 10, 1973; effective September 21, 1973, is repealed.)
(Adopted May 11, 1976; effective June 21, 1976. Federally effective February 3, 1978.)

EP-12-04 Open Burning in Unrestricted Areas

(A) No person shall cause or allow open burning in an unrestricted area except as provided in section (B) through (D).

(B) Open burning shall be allowed for the following purposes without notification to or permission from the Ohio EPA:

(1) Cooking for human consumption.

(2) Heating tar, welding, acetylene torches, highway safety flares, heating for warmth of outdoor workers, smudge pots and similar occupational needs.

Fires allowed by (1) and (2) above shall not be used for waste disposal purposes, and shall be of the minimum size sufficient for their intended purpose; the fuel shall be chosen to minimize the generation and emission of air contaminants.

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*Disapproved insofar as it pertains to the open burning of hazardous or toxic materials.

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(3) Disposal of residential waste or agricultural waste generated on the premises if the following conditions are observed:

(a) The fire is set only when atmospheric conditions will readily dissipate contaminants; and

(b) the fire does not create a visibility hazard on the roadways, railroad tracks, or air fields; and

(c) the fire is located at a point on the premises most remote from residential or populous areas and no less than 1,000 feet from such residential or populous area; and

(d) the wastes are stacked and dried to provide the best practicable condition for efficient burning.

(4) Fires set for recognized agricultural or horticultural management purposes to maintain or increase the quantity or quality of agricultural or horticultural production.

(C) Open burning shall be allowed for the following purposes with prior notification to the Ohio EPA:

(1) Recognized silvicultural, range, and wildlife management practices.

(2) Prevention or control of disease or pests.

(3) Ceremonial purposes. These fires shall be less than 5 feet by 5 feet by 5 feet in dimension and shall burn no longer than 3 hours.

Fires allowed by (1) - (3) above shall not be used for waste disposal purposes, and the fuel shall be chosen to minimize the generation and emission of air contaminants.

(D) Open burning shall be allowed for the following purposes upon receipt of written permission from the Ohio EPA provided that any conditions specified in the permission are followed:

*(1) Instruction in methods of fire fighting or for research in the control of fire.

(2) In emergency or other extraordinary circumstances for any purpose determined to be necessary by the Ohio EPA.

(3) Disposal of landscape wastes other than residential or agricultural wastes provided for in EP-12-04(B)(3) if the following conditions are observed:

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*Disapproved insofar as it pertains to the open burning of hazardous or toxic materials.

(a) The fire is set only when atmospheric conditions will readily dissipate contaminants; and

(b) The fire does not create a visibility hazard on roadways, railroad tracks, or air fields; and

(c) the fire is located at a point on the premises most remote from residential or populous areas and no less than 1,000 feet from such residential or populous areas; and

(d) an air curtain destructor or other devi-e or method determined by the Director to be at least as effective is used to curtail release of air contaminants.

(Former Regulation EP-12-04, adopted September 10, 1973; effective September 21, 1973, modified by order of the Enviromental Board of Review April 16, 1974, is repealed.)
(Adopted May 11, 1976; effective June 21, 1976. Federally effective February 3, 1978.)

EP-12-05 Permission to Individuals and Notification to the Ohio EPA

(A) Permission:

(1) An application for permission to open burn shall be submitted in writing at least 10 days before the fire is to be set. It shall be in such form and contain such information as required by the Ohio EPA.

(2) Such applications shall contain, as a minimum, information regarding

(a) the purpose of the proposed burning;

(b) the nature and quantities of material to be burned;

(c) the date or dates when such burning will take place;

(d) the location of the burning site, including a map showing distances to residences, populated areas, roadways, air fields, and other pertinent landmarks;

(e) the methods or actions which will be taken to reduce the emissions of air contaminants;

(f) the unavailability of alternatives to open burning; and

(g) a subsection of these regulations which authorizes the open burning.

(3) Permission to open burn shall not be granted unless the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Ohio EPA that open burning is necessary to the public interest; will be conducted in a time, place, and manner as to minimize the emission of air contaminants; and will have no serious detrimental effect upon adjacent properties or the occupants thereof. The Ohio EPA may impose such conditions as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose of these regulations.

(4) Permission to open burn must be obtained for each specific project. In emergencies where public health or environmental quality will be seriously threatened by delay while written permission is sought, the fire may be set with oral permission of the Ohio EPA.

(5) Violations of any of the conditions set forth by the Ohio EPA in granting permission to open burn shall be grounds for revocation of such permission and refusal to grant future permissions, as well as for the imposition of other sanctions provided by law.

(B) Notification:

(1) Notification shall be submitted in writing at least 10 days before the fire is to be set. It shall be in such form and contain such information as shall be required by the Ohio EPA.

(2) Such notification shall inform the Ohio EPA regarding

(a) the purpose of the proposed burning;

(b) the nature and quantities of materials to be burned;

(c) the date or dates when such burning will take place;

(d) the location of the burning site; and

(e) a subsection of these regulations which authorizes the burning.

(3) The Ohio EPA after receiving notification may determine that the open burning is not allowed under these regulations and the Ohio EPA shall notify the applicant to this effect.

(Former Regulation AP-3-08, adopted July 24, 1972, and effective August 7, 1972, is repealed.)

(Adopted September 10, 1973, effective September 21, 1973. Federally effective February 3, 1978.)

AP-13-01. Definitions.

As used in regulations AP-13-01 and AP-13-02:

(A) "Fuel-burning equipment" means any furnace, boiler, apparatus, stack, and all appurtenances thereto, used in the process of burning fuel for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer.

(B) "Incinerator" means any equipment, machine, device, article, contrivance, structure, or part of a structure used to burn refuse or to process refuse material by burning, other than by open burning as defined in AP-3-01(I).

(C) "Process" means any source operation, as defined in AP-2-01(R), excluding the operation of fuel-burning equipment and incinerators.

(D) "Fuel-burning equipment input capacity" means the maximum heat input rate of any fuel-burning equipment. This maximum heat input rate shall be the manufacturer's or designer's guaranteed maximum heat input rate, or such other rate as may be determined by the Board in accordance with good engineering practices. In the case of conflict, the determination made by the Board shall govern.

(E) "Incinerator input capacity" means the manufacturer's or designer's guaranteed maximum input rate or such other rate as may be determined by the Board in accordance with good engineering practices. In case of conflict, the determination made by the Board shall govern.

(F) "Process weight rate" means the total average hourly weight of all materials introduced into the source operation including solid fuels, but excluding gaseous fuels and liquid fuels when those are used solely as fuels and excluding air introduced for the purpose of combustion.

For a cyclical or batch operation, the process weight per hour will be derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle. For a continuous operation, the process weight per hour will be derived by dividing the process weight for a typical period of time.

(Adopted August 31, 1972; effective September 11, 1972. Federally effective April 15, 1974.)

AP-13-02. Fee Schedule.

The following fees shall be charged for the issuance of operating permits, construction/modification (installation) permits, and variances:

FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

All fuel-burning equipment using only natural gas or number two (2) or lighter oil shall be assessed a fee one half of that shown.

Input Capacity 10^6 BTU/hour	Operating	Variance	Installation
1-10	$ 50	$ 75	$ 65
10-100	70	150	130
100-300	90	225	195
300-500	110	300	260
500-above	130	375	325

INCINERATORS

Input Capacity Pounds/hour	Operating	Variance	Installation
0-50	$ 50	$ 75	$ 65
50-500	70	150	130
500-2000	90	225	195
2000-30,000	110	300	260
30,000-above	130	375	325

PROCESS

In any process where "process weight rate" cannot be ascertained the minimum fee shall be assessed.

Process Weight Rate Pounds/hour	Operating	Variance	Installation
0-1000	$ 50	$ 75	$ 65
1000-5000	70	150	130
5000-10,000	90	225	195
10,000-50,000	110	300	260
50,000-above	130	375	325

The first operating permit issued for a new or modified source shall be assessed no fee where such construction or modification was pursuant to a Construction/Modification Permit issued by the Board.

The following fees shall be charged for renewal of operating permits and variances:

FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Input Capacity 10^6 BTU/hour	Operating	Variance
1-10	$ 15	$ 130
10-100	30	130
100-300	40	130
300-500	50	130
500-above	65	130

INCINERATORS

Input Capacity Pounds/hour	Operating	Variance
0-50	$ 15	$ 130
50-500	30	130
500-2000	40	130
2000-30,000	50	130
30,000-above	65	130

PROCESS

In any process where "process weight rate" cannot be ascertained the minimum fee shall be assessed.

Process Weight Rate Pounds/hour	Operating	Variance
0-1000	$ 15	$ 130
1000-5000	30	130
5000-10,000	40	130
10,000-50,000	50	130
50,000-above	65	130

The fees required by this regulation shall be due and payable upon issuance or renewal of the permit or variance.

(Adopted August 31, 1972; effective September 11, 1972. Federally effective April 15, 1974.)

EP-32-03 Variances.

(A) General Rule. No person shall cause, permit, or allow the operation or other use of any air contaminant source that emits any air pollutant in violation of any applicable law, unless a variance including an approved compliance schedule has been applied for and obtained from the Director for such source, pursuant to the provisions of this rule.

(B) Applications for Variances

(1) Applications for variances shall be signed by the corporate President, Vice President reporting directly to the President, or highest ranking corporate officer with offices located in the state; or by an equivalently responsible officer in the case of organizations other than corporations; or, in other cases, by the source owner or operator; or in the case of political subdivision, the highest elected official of such subdivision. Such signature shall constitute affirmation that the statements made in the application are true and complete, and shall subject the responsible official to liability under state laws forbidding false or misleading statements. By his signature, the responsible officer shall assume responsiblity for operating and maintaining the source and control equipment in a manner disigned to assure compliance with applicable law and the terms and conditions of any variances issued to such source.

(2) Applications for variances shall be submitted to the Ohio EPA within six months of the effective date of these regulations for existing air contaminant sources not in compliance with applicable law on that date. Failure to file a timely application shall be cause for the Director to issue an order immediately prohibiting all emissions from the source.

(3) Applications for variances shall be made in a form and manner prescribed by the Ohio EPA.

(4) A separate application for a variance shall be made for each air contaminant source to which this rule, 3745-35-03 applies.

(5) Any variance application that fails to contain a compliance schedule or that, on its face, fails to provide the Ohio EPA with requested information needed to provide a factual basis for ascertaining compliance with each of the requirements of 3745-35-03 (C) (1) may be considered defective and be treated

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as if it has not been filed. No hearing need be granted with respect to such improper applicatons, which shall be returned to the applicant without further processing with an indication of the deficiency.

(C) Standards for Granting Variances.

(1) No variance to operate an air contaminant source shall be granted unless:

(a) Such source is not a new source; and

(b) There is an approvable compliance schedule for such source. A compliance schedule shall be approvable where it shows to the satisfaction of the Director that:

(i) The plan and schedule provide for the earliest possible compliance by the source; and,

(ii) Any available alternative operating procedures and interim control measures have reduced or will reduce the impact of such source on the public health; and,

(iii) Good faith efforts have been and will be made to reduce emissions, or otherwise comply with any state or local laws, ordinances or regulations; and,

(iv) The proposed control strategy will bring the source into compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations; and,

(v) The continued operation of the source does not endanger or threaten to endanger human health; and,

(vi) The compliance schedule contains a date on or before which the source shall be operated in compliance with applicable law, rules and regulations.

(2) Except as provided in Section 3704.12 of the Ohio Revised Code, no variance shall be granted from the provision of Chapter 3745-19 governing open burning.

(D) Action on Applications for Variance.

(1) Prior to taking any action on an application for a variance the Ohio EPA may hold a public meeting on the proposed compliance schedule in the manner specified in the Rules of Procedure of the Ohio EPA, Chapter 3745-47.

(2) In granting, revoking, denying, or modifying any variance, the Director shall state his reasons therefore in writing. The decision and reasons therefore shall be made publicly available at the cost of reproduction and handling.

(3) The Director shall act on an application for a variance within six months of filing a complete application.

(4) Variances under this rule shall be issued or denied and may be challenged in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure of the Ohio EPA, Chapter 3745-47.

(E) Interim Reporting. In addition to the other registration and reporting requirements of all air contaminant sources, the holding of a variance shall file reports every two months or as required by the Ohio EPA which shall be signed by the applicant for the variance. These reports shall demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Director that the source for which the variance was issued is making consistent progress and has met all interim deadlines specified in the compliance schedule or specified by the Ohio EPA. If the responsible official fails to file an interim report, or if such report fails to satisfy the Director that the source is making satisfactory progress, then he shall revoke the variance. The variance holder shall assume full person responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of statements made in the interim report. False, or misleading statements in an interim report shall be grounds for revocation of the variance, and shall subject the variance holder to the sanctions available under state laws.

(F) Terms and Conditions.

(1) An approved compliance schedule shall be incorporated into any variance granted and shall be a term and condition thereof.

(2) Variances shall be effective for whatever period the Director deems appropriate, not to exceed one year. A variance may be renewed only when the Ohio EPA is satisfied that the source for which the variance was granted is making satisfactory progress toward achievement of the program specified in its

compliance schedule. No variance to operate an air contaminant source in an air quality control region designated as Priority I, II, or III, in violation of an emission standard applicable to such region and source, shall be effective after April 15, 1977, except as provided in the following sentence. No variance to operate an air contaminant source in an air quality control region designated as Priority II or Priority III in violation of 3745-17-10 (B) (4) or 3745-17-11 (B) (5) or 3745-17-13 (B)(5) shall be effective after July 1, 1978.

(3) The possession of a variance to operate in excess of any emission standard, limitation, or regulation of the Ohio EPA shall not relieve the holder of responsibility to comply with all other applicable law and regulations of the Ohio EPA.

(4) Any variance issued by the Director shall be subject to revision in response to changes in applicable rules and regulations or other factors affecting the compliance of the source or control facility with the standards or conditions or the original variance.

(5) The transferee of any variance shall, personally, assume the responsibilities of the original variance holder-transferor. The Ohio EPA must be notified in writing of any transfer of a variance.

(6) Such air pollution emergency episode plans as are submitted and approved shall become terms and conditions of the variance and shall have full force and effect as a part thereof.

(7) The Director may include such other terms and conditions as are necessary to ensure compliance with applicable law or to gather information about ambient air quality emissions levels, or other aspects of the source operation.

(G) Variance No Defense to Violations.

Possession of a variance relieving an air contaminant source from having immediately to comply with any requirement of applicable law shall not relieve any such source of the responsibility to comply with all other requirements of applicable law.

(H) Revocation.

(1) The Director shall revoke a variance if he determines that

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any of the terms, conditions, standards, or requirements of Sections (C), (E), or (F) of this rule have been or will be violated.

(2) A variance that has been revoked shall forthwith be surrendered to the Ohio EPA.

Effective Date: July 28, 1975
Former Rule Number: EP-32-03
Promulgated under: RC Chap 119
Statutory Authority: RC§ 3704.03
Federally approved: September 23, 1976

3745-17-08 Restriction of emission of fugitive dust*
(Approved for the Middletown nonattainment area only)

(A) Applicability:

(1) Except as otherwise indicated in paragraph (A)(4) of this rule, The requirements of paragraph (B) of this rule shall apply to any fugitive dust source which is located within the areas identified in "Appendix A" of this role. Except as additional time for achieving compliance is provided in paragraph (C) of rule 3745-17-04 of the Administrative Code, any such source shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (B) of this rule upon the effective date of this rule.

(2) Notwithstanding the exemptions in paragraph (A)(4) of this rule, the requirements of paragraph (B) of this rule shall apply to any fugitive dust source regardless of location if, in the director's judgment, probable cause exists to believe that such source is causing or contributing to a nuisance in voilation of rule 3754-15-07 of the Administrative Code. In such cases, the director may require the owner or operator of the fugitive dust source to apply for and obtain a permit to operate for the source in accordance with rule 3745-35-02 of the Administrative Code, and/or require the owner or operator to submit and implement a control program which will bring the fugitive dust source into compliance with the requirements of paragraph (B) of this rule as expeditiously as practicable.

(3) If deemed appropriate by the director, compliance with the requirements of paragraph (B) of this rule may be determined on a facility-wide basis.

(4) The requirements of paragraph (b) of this rule shall not apply to:

(a) Any fugitive dust source which is located at a grain elevator having a permanent storage capacity of less than 2.5 million bushels; and

(b) Fugitive dust generated by the following sources at the "Armco Inc., Middletown Works" (OEPA premise number 1809010006), located on Crawford Street, Middletown, Ohio:

(i) Number 3 blast furnace (OEPA source number P025);

(ii) Number 15 basic oxygen furnace shop (OEPA source number P026); and

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*Variance for Armco's Middletown Works Plant, The Wilputte Underjet 76-oven Battery and Sinister Machine Windowbox. See Non Compliance Schedules Section, Federal Register Publication - March 31, 1981.

(iii) Number 16 basic oxygen furnace shop (OEPA source number P027).

(B) No person shall cause or permit any air contaminant source to be operated; or any materials to be handled, transported, or stored; or a building or its appurtenances or a road to be used, constructed, altered, repaired, or demolished without taking or installing reasonably available control measures shall include, but not be limited to, one or more of the following which are appropriate to prevent fugitive dust from becoming airborne:

(1) The use of water or other suitable dust suppression chemicals for the control of fugitive dust from the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads or the clearing of land;

(2) The periodic application of asphalt, oil, water, or other suitable dust suppression chemicals on dirt or gravel roads and parking lots, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;

(2) The installation and use of hoods, fans, and other equipment to adequately enclose, contain, capture, vent and control fugitive dust from an air contamination source. Such equipment shall be deemed adequate by the director if;

(a) The collection efficiency is sufficient to minimize or eliminate visible emissions of fugitive dust at the point(s) of capture to the extent possible with good engineering design; and

(b) The equipment achieves an outlet grain loading of .030 grains per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust gases or there are no visible emissions from the exhaust stack(s), whichever is less stringent;

(4) For ship loading operations at grain terminals:

(a) Except during topping-off periods or during the loading of tween-deckers or tankers, the covering of the hatches and loading spouts with tarpaulin covers, to the extent practicable, and evacuation of the hatches to control equipment which is designed to achieve an outlet grain loading of .030 grains per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust gases; or

(b) The installation and use of control measures such as deadbox or bullet-type loading spouts which are equivalent to or better than the overall control efficiency of the measures described in paragraph (B)(4)(a) of this rule:

(5) The use of adequate containment methods during sandblasting or other similar operations;

(6) The periodic application of water or other suitable dust suppression chemicals, the installation of storage silos, bins or other enclosed structures, or the use of canvas or other suitable coverings, for all materials stockpiles and stockpiling operations, except temporary stockpiles and stockpiling operations for grain and grain products, to minimize or eliminate visible emissions of airborne dust;

(7) The covering, at all times, of open bodied vehicles when transporting materials likely to become airborne;

(8) The paving of roadways and the maintaining of roadways in a clean condition; and

(9) The prompt removal, in such a manner as to minimize or prevent resuspension, of earth or other material from paved streets onto which earth or other material has been deposited by trucking or earth moving equipment or erosion by water or other means.

(Federally effective March 31, 1981.)

**** The Armco Middletown work permits and Ohio EPA's commitment
**** to submit permits for the other fugitive dust sources in the Middletown TSP non-attainment area can be found in the Non-Regulatory section of this document under the March 31, 1981 publication of approval date and February 18 and March 13, 1981 submittal dates.

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OAC 3745-18 SULFUR DIOXIDE REGULATIONS*

3745-18-01 DEFINITIONS.

AS USED IN RULES 3745-18-01 TO 3745-18-94 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE.

(A) "BY-PRODUCT COKE OVEN GAS" MEANS THE GAS PRODUCED DURING THE PRODUCTION OF METALLURGICAL COKE IN SLOT-TYPE, BY-PRODUCT COKE OVENS.

(B) "CALENDAR DAY" MEANS THE PERIOD OF TWENTY-FOUR HOURS FROM MIDNIGHT TO MIDNIGHT.

(C) "FIRST QUARTER" MEANS CALENDAR JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

(D) "FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT" OR "FOSSIL FUEL FIRED STEAM GENERATOR" MEANS ANY FURNACE, BOILER, APPARATUS, STACK, AND ALL APPURTENANCES THERETO, USED IN THE PROCESS OF BURNING FUEL FOR THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF PRODUCING HEAT OR POWER BY INDIRECT HEAT TRANSFER.

(E) "FOSSIL FUEL" MEANS NATURAL GAS, COKE OVEN GAS, PETROLEUM, COAL AND ANY FORM OF SOLID, LIQUID, OR GASEOUS FUEL DERIVED FROM SUCH MATERIALS.

(F) "FOURTH QUARTER" MEANS CALENDAR OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

(G) "INCINERATOR" MEANS ANY EQUIPMENT, MACHINE, DEVICE, ARTICLE, CONTRIVANCE, STRUCTURE, OR PART OF A STRUCTURE USED TO BURN REFUSE OR TO PROCESS REFUSE MATERIAL BY BURNING OTHER THAN BY OPEN BURNING.

(H) "MM BTU" MEANS MILLION(S) OF BRITISH THERMAL UNITS.

(I) "OWNER OR OPERATOR" MEANS ANY PERSON WHO OWNS, LEASES, OPERATES, CONTROLS, OR SUPERVISES A FACILITY, BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OR INSTALLATION WHICH DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY RESULTS OR MAY RESULT IN EMISSIONS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE.

(J) "OEPA" MEANS THE OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

(K) "PRIMARY ZINC SMELTER" MEANS ANY INSTALLATION ENGAGED IN THE PRODUCTION OF ZINC OR ZINC OXIDE FROM ZINC SULFIDE ORE CONCENTRATES THROUGH THE USE OF PYROMETALLURGICAL TECHNIQUES.

(L) "PROCESS" MEANS ANY SOURCE OPERATION INCLUDING ANY EQUIPMENT, DEVICES, OR CONTRIVANCES AND ALL APPURTENANCES THERETO, FOR CHANGING ANY MATERIAL WHATEVER OR FOR STORAGE OR HANDLING OF ANY MATERIAL, THE USE OF WHICH MAY CAUSE THE DISCHARGE OF AN AIR CONTAMINANT INTO THE OPEN AIR, BUT NOT INCLUDING THAT EQUIPMENT DEFINED AS A FOSSIL FUEL FIRED STEAM GENERATOR.

(M) "PROCESS WEIGHT" MEANS THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF ALL MATERIALS INTRODUCED INTO THE SOURCE OPERATION INCLUDING SOLID FUELS, BUT EXCLUDING GASEOUS FUELS AND LIQUID FUELS WHEN THEY ARE USED SOLELY AS FUELS AND EXCLUDING AIR INTRODUCED FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMBUSTION.

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*Pursuant to Executive Order 12291 EPA postponed the effective date of several pending regulations including 3745-18 for Ohio. See 46FR19936.

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(N) "RUN" MEANS THE NET PERIOD OF TIME DURING WHICH AN EMISSION SAMPLE IS COLLECTED. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, A RUN MAY BE EITHER INTERMITTENT OR CONTINUOUS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE AS DETERMINED BY THE DIRECTOR.

(O) "SECOND QUARTER" MEANS CALENDAR APRIL, MAY AND JUNE.

(P) "SULFUR RECOVERY PLANT" MEANS ANY PLANT THAT RECOVERS ELEMENTAL SULFUR FROM ANY GAS STREAM.

(Q) "SULFURIC ACID PRODUCTION UNIT" MEANS ANY FACILITY PRODUCING SULFURIC ACID BY THE CONTACT PROCESS BY BURNING ELEMENTAL SULFUR, ALKYLATION ACID, HYDROGEN SULFIDE, ORGANIC SULFIDES AND MERCAPTANS, OR ACID SLUDGE.

(R) "THIRD QUARTER" MEANS CALENDAR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

3745-18-02 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS - SULFUR DIOXIDE.

(A) PRIMARY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS DEFINE LEVELS OF AIR QUALITY WHICH ARE NECESSARY, WITH AN ADEQUATE MARGIN OF SAFETY, TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC HEALTH. SECONDARY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS DEFINE LEVELS OF AIR QUALITY WHICH PROTECT THE PUBLIC WELFARE FROM ANY KNOWN OR ANTICIPATED ADVERSE AFFECTS OF A POLLUTANT.

(B) THE PRIMARY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR SULFUR DIOXIDE APPLICABLE THROUGHOUT THE AREA SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:

(1) THE MAXIMUM ANNUAL ARITHMETIC MEAN CONCENTRATION SHALL NOT EXCEED EIGHTY MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METER (0.03 PARTS PER MILLION BY VOLUME).

(2) THE MAXIMUM TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR CONCENTRATION NOT TO BE EXCEEDED MORE THAN ONCE PER YEAR SHALL BE THREE HUNDRED SIXTY-FIVE MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METER (0.14 PARTS PER MILLION BY VOLUME).

(C) THE SECONDARY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARD FOR SULFUR DIOXIDE APPLICABLE THROUGHOUT THE AREA SHALL BE A MAXIMUM THREE-HOUR CONCENTRATION NOT TO BE EXCEEDED MORE THAN ONCE PER YEAR OF THIRTEEN HUNDRED MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METER (0.50 PARTS PER MILLION BY VOLUME).

3745-18-03 ATTAINMENT DATES AND COMPLIANCE TIME SCHEDULES.

(B) CERTIFICATION AND PERMIT APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.

(1) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH (B)(2) OF THIS RULE, NO LATER THAN DECEMBER 1, 1979, ANY OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS SOURCE SUBJECT TO, AND NOT SPECIFICALLY EXEMPTED FROM, RULES 3745-18-06 TO 3745-18-94 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE SHALL EITHER:

(a) CERTIFY IN WRITING TO THE DIRECTOR THAT SUCH SOURCE IS IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH ALL REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 3745-18 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE. SUCH CERTIFICATION SHALL INCLUDE: EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION, OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBER (IF ASSIGNED), AND ALL NECESSARY DATA (CONSISTENT WITH THE APPROPRIATE PERMIT APPLICATION APPENDICES) AND CALCULATIONS WHICH CONFIRM THE COMPLIANCE STATUS. THE CERTIFICATION SHALL ALSO INCLUDE AN APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT TO OPERATE SUCH SOURCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 3745-35-02 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE IF SUCH SOURCE DOES NOT POSSESS AN EFFECTIVE PERMIT; OR

(b) SUBMIT AN APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT TO OPERATE OR AN APPLICATION FOR A MODIFICATION TO A PERMIT TO OPERATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 3745-35-02 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE. SUCH APPLICATION SHALL INCLUDE A COMPLIANCE PROGRAM WHICH WILL BRING THE SOURCE IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 3745-18 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS PRACTICABLE BUT IN NO EVENT LATER THAN THE DATES SPECIFIED IN PARAGRAPH (C) OF THIS RULE, AND SHALL IDENTIFY ALL REASONABLE INTERIM CONTROL MEASURES.

(2) NO LATER THAN DECEMBER 1, 1979, ANY OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS SOURCE SUBJECT TO, AND NOT SPECIFICALLY EXEMPTED FROM, RULE 3745-18-56 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (MAHONING COUNTY) SHALL CERTIFY IN WRITING TO THE DIRECTOR, IN A FORM AND MANNER HE SHALL SPECIFY, ALL DATA NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSION LIMITATIONS BASED ON CALENDAR YEAR 1978 OPERATIONS.

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(3) FOR FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT, THE CERTIFICATION AND/OR PERMIT APPLICATIONS REQUIRED BY PARAGRAPHS (B)(1) AND (B)(2) OF THIS RULE SHALL INCLUDE THE TEST METHOD FOR DETERMINING COMPLIANCE AS SPECIFIED IN PARAGRAPHS (D) OR (E) OF RULE 3745-18-04 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, WHICHEVER IS APPLICABLE.

(C) COMPLIANCE TIME SCHEDULES. *

(1) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPHS (C)(2) TO (C)(4) OF THIS RULE, NO OWNER OR OPERATOR SHALL CAUSE, PERMIT, OR ALLOW THE OPERATION OR OTHER USE OF ANY AIR CONTAMINANT SOURCE IN VIOLATION OF THE LIMITATIONS SPECIFIED IN RULES 3745-18-06 TO 3745-18-94 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE BEYOND AUGUST 27, 1979.

(2) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR SHALL CAUSE, PERMIT, OR ALLOW THE OPERATION OR OTHER USE OF ANY AIR CONTAMINANT SOURCE IN VIOLATION OF THE LIMITS SPECIFIED IN RULES 3745-18-15 AND 3745-18-83 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE BEYOND SEPTEMBER 1, 1982.

(3) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR SHALL CAUSE, PERMIT, OR ALLOW THE OPERATION OR OTHER USE OF ANY AIR CONTAMINANT SOURCE AT THE FOLLOWING FACILITIES IN VIOLATION OF THE LIMITATIONS SPECIFIED IN RULES 3745-18-06 TO 3745-18-94 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE BEYOND JUNE 17, 1980:

(a) "ALLIED CHEMICAL CORPORATION":

(i) CUYAHOGA COUNTY/5000 WARNER ROAD/GARFIELD HEIGHTS/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1318222594;

(ii) LAWRENCE COUNTY/SOUTH POINT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0744000009;

(iii) LAWRENCE COUNTY/SEMET SOLVAY IRONTON TAR PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0744010002;

(iv) LAWRENCE COUNTY/SEMET SOLVAY DIVISION/IRONTON COKE PLANT/IRONTON/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0744010004;

(v) LUCAS COUNTY/SPECIALTY CHEMICALS DIVISION/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0448010071.

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*(THIS SECTION IS DISAPPROVED FOR ALL FUEL BURNING SOURCES ELECTING TO COMPLY WITH THE REGULATIONS BY UTILIZING COMPLYING FUELS)

(b) "ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA": CUYAHOGA COUNTY/ CUYAHOGA HEIGHTS FACILITY/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1318170314.

(c) "ARMCO STEEL CORPORATION": MUSKINGUM COUNTY/ ZANESVILLE WORKS/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0660010006.

(d) "ASHLAND OIL, INCORPORATED":

  (i) HANCOCK COUNTY/FINDLAY PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0332010020;

  (ii) STARK COUNTY/CANTON PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1576000301.

(e) "AUSTIN POWDER COMPANY": VINTON COUNTY/MCARTHUR FACILITY/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0682000000;

(f) "CHASE BAG COMPANY": CUYAHOGA COUNTY/CHAGRIN FALLS/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1318130038.

(g) "COULTON CHEMICAL CORPORATION": LUCAS COUNTY/ OREGON/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1677010027.

(h) "E. I. DUPONT DENEMOURS AND COMPANY":

  (i) CUYAHOGA COUNTY/INDEPENDENCE ROAD, CLEVELAND/ OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1318000151;

  (ii) HAMILTON COUNTY/FORT HILL PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431350817;

  (iii) LUCAS COUNTY/TREMAINSVILLE ROAD, TOLEDO/ OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0448010058.

(i) "FEDERAL PAPER BOARD COMPANY": JEFFERSON COUNTY/ NORTH THIRD STREET, STEUBENVILLE/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741050009.

(j) "GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION":

(i) CUYAHOGA COUNTY/FISHER BODY, COIT ROAD, CLEVELAND/ OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1318002266;

(ii) CUYAHOGA COUNTY/CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, BROOKPARK/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1318451029;

(iii) ERIE COUNTY/NEW DEPARTURE-HYATT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0322020045;

(iv) FRANKLIN COUNTY/FISHER BODY, COLUMBUS/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0125040057;

(v) HAMILTON COUNTY/GENERAL MOTORS ASSEMBLY DIVISION/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431370848;

(vi) LORAIN COUNTY/FISHER BODY, ELYRIA/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1947040038;

(vii) MONTGOMERY COUNTY/DELCO MORAINE/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0857040017;

(viii) MONTGOMERY COUNTY/INLAND DIVISION/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0857040927;

(ix) MONTGOMERY COUNTY/DELCO AIR CONDITIONING/ OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0857100028;

(x) RICHLAND COUNTY/FISHER BODY, MANSFIELD/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0370000140;

(xi) TRUMBULL COUNTY/PACKARD ELECTRIC, NORTH RIVER ROAD/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0278080051;

(xii) TRUMBULL COUNTY/PACKARD ELECTRIC, DANA STREET/ OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0278080052.

(k) "THE GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY": AUGLAIZE COUNTY/ST. MARYS FACILITY/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0306010138;

(l) "THE GULF OIL COMPANY":

  (i) HAMILTON COUNTY/HOOVEN/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431080082;

  (ii) LUCAS COUNTY/FRONT STREET/TOLEDO/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0448010060.

(m) "THE HOOVER COMPANY": STARK COUNTY/PLANT I/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1576170258.

(n) "INTERLAKE INCORPORATED": LUCAS COUNTY/TOLEDO/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0448010397.

(o) "KOPPERS COMPANY, INCORPORATED": MAHONING COUNTY/YOUNGSTOWN/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0250110146.

(p) "OHIO GREENHOUSE ASSOCIATION":

  (i) ERIE COUNTY/CHARLES J. OTTO GREENHOUSE/BERLIN TOWNSHIP/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0322000173;

  (ii) ERIE COUNTY/JACOB H. OTTO GREENHOUSE/HURON/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0322010174;

  (iii) MEDINA COUNTY/BUNKER HILL GREENHOUSE, INCORPORATED/ MEDINA/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1652050088;

  (iv) MAHONING COUNTY/CANFIELD GARDENS/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0250030438;

  (v) MAHONING COUNTY/LONARDO AND SONS/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0250000440.

(q) "PHILLIPS PETROLEUM": LUCAS COUNTY/TOLEDO PHILBLACK PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0448010193.

(r) "REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION":

  (i) CUYAHOGA COUNTY/3100 EAST 45TH STREET/CLEVELAND/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1318001613;

  (ii) LAKE COUNTY/LIME PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0243030257;

(iii) MAHONING COUNTY/YOUNGSTOWN/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0250110464;

(iv) STARK COUNTY/MASSILLON COKE PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1576130696;

(v) STARK COUNTY/UNION DRAWN DIVISION, MASSILLON/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1576130697;

(vi) STARK COUNTY/CENTRAL ALLOY, CANTON/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1576050694;

(vii) TRUMBULL COUNTY/WARREN TOWNSHIP FACILITY/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0278080235;

(viii) TRUMBULL COUNTY/MAIN STREET, WARREN/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0278080337;

(ix) TRUMBULL COUNTY/HOWLAND TOWNSHIP/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0278080338.

(s) "SHELL OIL COMPANY":

(i) ALLEN COUNTY/LIMA REFINERY/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0302020012;

(ii) WASHINGTON COUNTY/SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0684010011.

(t) "THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY":

(i) ALLEN COUNTY/LIMA REFINERY/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0302020012;

(ii) CUYAHOGA COUNTY/CLEVELAND ASPHALT PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1318001871;

(iii) LUCAS COUNTY/OREGON/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0448020007.

(u) "THE SUN OIL COMPANY": LUCAS COUNTY/OREGON FACILITY/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0448010246.

(v) "THE TIMKEN COMPANY":

(i) CRAWFORD COUNTY/BUCYRUS PLANT/OEPA
PREMISE NUMBER 0448010246;

(ii) STARK COUNTY/CANTON PLANT NUMBER 5/OEPA
PREMISE NUMBER 1576050614;

(iii) STARK COUNTY/CANTON GAMBRINUS PLANT/OEPA
PREMISE NUMBER 1576000613.

(w) "UNITED STATES STEEL COMPANY":

(i) ASHTABULA COUNTY/CONNEAUT PLANT/OEPA
PREMISE NUMBER 0204020081;

(ii) CUYAHOGA COUNTY/CUYAHOGA WORKS/OEPA
PREMISE NUMBER 1318171623;

(iii) CUYAHOGA COUNTY/LORAIN-CUYAHOGA WORKS/OEPA
PREMISE NUMBER 1318001622;

(iv) LORAIN COUNTY/LORAIN-CUYAHOGA WORKS/OEPA
PREMISE NUMBER 1947080229;

(v) MAHONING COUNTY/YOUNGSTOWN FACILITIES/OEPA
PREMISE NUMBER 0250110469;

(vi) SCIOTO COUNTY/UNITED STATES STEEL CHEMICALS/
OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0773000080;

(vii) TRUMBULL COUNTY/MCDONALD MILLS/OEPA
PREMISE NUMBER 0278040213.

(x) "WHEELING-PITTSBURGH STEEL CORPORATION":

(i) BELMONT COUNTY/MARTINS FERRY/OEPA PREMISE
NUMBER 1707090013;

(ii) JEFFERSON COUNTY/MINGO JUNCTION FACILITY/OEPA
PREMISE NUMBER 1741090010;

(iii) JEFFERSON COUNTY/YORKVILLE PLANT/OEPA
PREMISE NUMBER 1741120012;

(iv) JEFFERSON COUNTY/STEUBENVILLE NORTH/OEPA
PREMISE NUMBER 1741150011.

(y) "WHITE-WESTINGHOUSE CORPORATION":

  (i) FRANKLIN COUNTY/COLUMBUS PRODUCTS COMPANY/ OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0125040258;

  (ii) RICHLAND COUNTY/MANSFIELD PRODUCTS/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0370010182.

(z) "YOUNGSTOWN SHEET AND TUBE COMPANY":

  (i) MAHONING COUNTY/CAMPBELL WORKS/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0250090241;

  (ii) MAHONING COUNTY/BRIER HILL WORKS/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0250110242.

(aa) "BUCKEYE POWER, INCORPORATED": JEFFERSON COUNTY/ CARDINAL PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741050002.

(bb) "CINCINNATI GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY":

  (i) CLERMONT COUNTY/BECKJORD STATION/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1813100008;

  (ii) HAMILTON COUNTY/MIAMI FORT STATION/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431350093.

(cc) "CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY":

  (i) ASHTABULA COUNTY/ASHTABULA PLANT "C"/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0204000211;

  (ii) ASHTABULA COUNTY/ASHTABULA PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0204010000;

  (iii) CUYAHOGA COUNTY/CANAL ROAD, STEAM HEAT PLANT/ OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1318000244;

  (iv) CUYAHOGA COUNTY/HAMILTON AVENUE STEAM HEAT PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1318000246;

  (v) CUYAHOGA COUNTY/LAKE SHORE PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1318000245;

  (vi) LAKE COUNTY/EASTLAKE PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0243160009;

  (vii) LORAIN COUNTY/AVON LAKE PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1947030013.

(dd) "COLUMBUS AND SOUTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC COMPANY":

(i) ATHENS COUNTY/POSTON STATION/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0506000000;

(ii) COSHOCTON COUNTY/CONESVILLE GENERATING STATION/ OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0616000000;

(iii) LAWRENCE COUNTY/PEDRO DIESELS/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0744000000;

(iv) PICKAWAY COUNTY/PICWAY GENERATING PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0165000005.

(ee) "DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY":

(i) ADAMS COUNTY/J. M. STUART STATION/ OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0701000007;

(ii) MONTGOMERY COUNTY/THIRD STREET STATION, DAYTON/ OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0857040014;

(iii) MONTGOMERY COUNTY/LONGWORTH STREET STATION, DAYTON/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0857040016;

(iv) MONTGOMERY COUNTY/TAIT STATION/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0857100012;

(v) MONTGOMERY COUNTY/HUTCHING STATION/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0857780013;

(vi) MONTGOMERY COUNTY/YANKEE STATION/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0857810015.

(ff) "OHIO EDISON COMPANY":

(i) BELMONT COUNTY/R. E. BURGER PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1707130015;

(ii) CLARK COUNTY/MAD RIVER PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0812790034;

(iii) CLARK COUNTY/ROCKAWAY STEAM HEAT PLANT/ OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0812100036;

(iv) COLUMBIANA COUNTY/EAST PALESTINE STATION/ OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1715030150;

(v) HURON COUNTY/NORWALK PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0339020181;

(vi) JEFFERSON COUNTY/W. H. SAMMIS PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741160016;

(vii) JEFFERSON COUNTY/TORONTO PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741180018;

(viii) LORAIN COUNTY/EDGEWATER PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1940800049;

(ix) LORAIN COUNTY/WEST LORAIN PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1947080487;

(x) MAHONING COUNTY/NORTH AVENUE PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0250110024;

(xi) TRUMBULL COUNTY/NILES PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0278060023.

(gg) "OHIO POWER COMPANY":

(i) ALLEN COUNTY/WOODCOCK PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0302000010;

(ii) GALLIA COUNTY/GAVIN PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0627010056;

(iii) JEFFERSON COUNTY/TIDD PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741050003;

(iv) JEFFERSON COUNTY/CARDINAL PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741050002;

(v) MUSKINGUM COUNTY/PHILO PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0660000001.

(vi) WASHINGTON COUNTY/MUSKINGUM RIVER PLANT/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0684000000.

(hh) "OHIO VALLEY ELECTRIC COMPANY": GALLIA COUNTY/KYGER CREEK STATION/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0627000003.

(ii) "TOLEDO EDISON COMPANY":

- (i) DEFIANCE COUNTY/CARPENTER ROAD, DEFIANCE/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0320010006;
- (ii) LUCAS COUNTY/ACME STATION/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0448010086;
- (iii) LUCAS COUNTY/WATER STREET STATION/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0448010087;
- (iv) LUCAS COUNTY/BAY SHORE STATION/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0448020006;
- (v) WILLIAMS COUNTY/STRYKER SUBSTATION/OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0386000006.

3745-18-04 MEASUREMENT METHODS AND PROCEDURES.

(A) UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN PARAGRAPHS (B) TO (E) OF THIS RULE THE NON-CONTINUOUS TEST METHODS USED FOR DETERMINING COMPLIANCE WITH THE ALLOWABLE EMISSION LIMITS IN RULES 3745-18-06 TO 3745-18-94 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE SHALL BE THOSE SPECIFIED IN 40 CFR, PART 60.

(B) THE TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES USED FOR DETERMINING COMPLIANCE WITH THE ALLOWABLE EMISSION LIMITS FOR ANY SULFUR RECOVERY PLANT SHALL BE THOSE SPECIFIED IN 40 CFR, SECTION 60.46.

(C) THE TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES USED FOR DETERMINING COMPLIANCE WITH THE ALLOWABLE EMISSION LIMIT FOR ANY SULFURIC ACID PRODUCTION UNIT OR ANY PRIMARY ZINC SMELTER SHALL BE THOSE SPECIFIED IN 40 CFR, SECTION 60.85.

(D) THE TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES USED FOR DETERMINING COMPLIANCE WITH THE ALLOWABLE EMISSION LIMIT FOR ANY FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRODUCING ELECTRICAL OUTPUT TO ANY UTILITY POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FOR SALE SHALL BE:

(1) STACK GAS SAMPLING USING METHODS AS SPECIFIED IN 40 CFR, SECTION 60.46; OR

(4) FOR THE "CARDINAL OPERATING COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741050002) FACILITY LOCATED AT BRILLIANT, OHIO, FUEL ANALYSIS USING ANY METHOD APPROVED BY THE DIRECTOR FOR DETERMINING HEAT CONTENT OF THE FUEL AND DECIMAL FRACTION OF SULFUR IN THE FUEL UTILIZED DURING ANY CALENDAR DAY PERIOD. ALTERNATIVE METHODS MAY BE SUBMITTED WITH

THE CERTIFICATION REQUIRED BY PARAGRAPH (B) OF RULE 3745-18-03 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE. THE REPRESENTATIVE SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSION RATE FROM ANY SAMPLE SHALL BE CALCULATED USING THE FORMULAS IN PARAGRAPH (F) OF THIS RULE. COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSION LIMIT SHALL BE BASED ON TWO ALLOWED EXCEEDANCES IN ANY CONSECUTIVE THIRTY-DAY PERIOD. EACH DAY COMPLETES A NEW THIRTY-DAY PERIOD.

(E) THE TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES USED FOR DETERMINING COMPLIANCE WITH THE ALLOWABLE EMISSION LIMIT FOR ANY FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT NOT USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRODUCING ELECTRICAL OUTPUT TO ANY UTILITY POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FOR SALE SHALL BE:

(1) STACK GAS SAMPLING USING METHODS 1 THROUGH 7 AS SPECIFIED IN 40 CFR, SECTION 60.46; OR

(F) SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS FROM FUEL SAMPLES SHALL BE CALCULATED AS FOLLOWS:

(1) FROM SOLID FUELS

$$\underline{ER} = \frac{(1 \times 10^6)}{\underline{H}} \times \underline{S} \times 1.9$$

WHERE: $\underline{ER}$ = THE EMISSION RATE IN POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER $\underline{MM}$ $\underline{B}$TU;

$\underline{H}$ = THE HEAT CONTENT OF THE SOLID FUEL IN $\underline{B}$TU PER POUND;

$\underline{S}$ = DECIMAL FRACTION OF SULFUR IN THE SOLID FUEL.

(2) FROM LIQUID FUELS

$$\underline{ER} = \frac{(1 \times 10^6)}{\underline{H}} \times \underline{D} \times \underline{S} \times 1.974$$

WHERE: $\underline{ER}$ = THE EMISSION RATE IN POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER $\underline{MM}$ $\underline{B}$TU;

$\underline{H}$ = THE HEAT CONTENT OF THE LIQUID FUEL IN $\underline{B}$TU PER GALLON;

$\underline{D}$ = THE DENSITY OF THE LIQUID FUEL IN POUNDS PER GALLON; AND

$\underline{S}$ = DECIMAL FRACTION OF SULFUR IN THE LIQUID FUEL.

(3) FROM GASEOUS FUELS

$$\underline{ER} = \frac{(1 \times 10^6)}{\underline{H}} \times \underline{D} \times \underline{S} \times 1.998$$

WHERE: $\underline{ER}$ = THE EMISSION RATE IN POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER $\underline{MM}$ $\underline{B}$TU;

$\underline{H}$ = THE HEAT CONTENT OF THE GASEOUS FUEL IN $\underline{B}$TU PER STANDARD CUBIC FOOT;

$\underline{D}$ = THE DENSITY OF THE GASEOUS FUEL IN POUNDS PER STANDARD CUBIC FOOT; AND

$\underline{S}$ = DECIMAL FRACTION OF SULFUR IN THE GASEOUS FUEL.

(G) ALL DATA, CALCULATIONS AND REPORTS FROM ANY PERFORMANCE TEST, CONTINUOUS MONITOR AND/OR FUEL SAMPLE DEVELOPED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEMONSTRATING COMPLIANCE WITH RULES 3745-18-94 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE SHALL BE RETAINED FOR A MINIMUM OF TWO YEARS AND AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION BY THE DIRECTOR OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE.

(H) NOTHING IN THIS RULE SHALL BE INTERPRETED TO PREVENT THE DIRECTOR FROM ISSUING ORDERS PURSUANT TO SECTION 3704.03 OF THE REVISED CODE TO REQUIRE PERFORMANCE TESTING, CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING, OR FUEL SAMPLING AND/OR TO REQUIRE RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING OF EMISSION INFORMATION. ANY SUCH DATA MAY BE USED TO FURTHER EVALUATE COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF RULES 3745-18-06 TO 3745-18-94 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

3745-18-05 AMBIENT AND METEOROLOGICAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

(A) THE DIRECTOR MAY REQUIRE, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF SECTION 3704.03 OF THE REVISED CODE, ANY OWNER OR OPERATOR RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY SOURCE OF SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS WHICH MAY BE CONTRIBUTING TO AIR POLLUTION TO INSTALL, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN MONITORING DEVICES; TO MAINTAIN RECORDS; AND FILE PERIODIC REPORTS WITH THE DIRECTOR.

(B) WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF THE RECEIPT OF ANY ORDER UNDER THIS RULE, OR WITHIN ANOTHER TIME PERIOD THAT SUCH ORDER MAY SPECIFY, THE OWNER OR OPERATOR SHALL SUBMIT TO THE DIRECTOR AN "AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING PLAN". SUCH PLAN SHALL INCLUDE AN AIR QUALITY AND METEOROLOGICAL MEASUREMENT NETWORK CONSISTENT WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF OBTAINING AN ACCURATE ASSESSMENT OF THE SULFUR DIOXIDE AIR QUALITY AND METEOROLOGY WITHIN THE ZONE IMPACTED BY SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS FROM THE SOURCE. THE PLAN SHALL FOLLOW CRITERIA GUIDELINES FURNISHED BY THE DIRECTOR FOR NUMBER OF INSTRUMENTS; SITE LOCATION; EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS; EQUIPMENT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE; ANALYTICAL AND DATA REDUCTION QUALITY ASSURANCE; AND DATA REPORTING. THE DIRECTOR MAY ISSUE ADDITIONAL ORDERS PURSUANT TO THIS PARAGRAPH TO REQUIRE THAT A PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED PLAN BE CLARIFIED, UPDATED, CORRECTED, SUPPLEMENTED, OR OTHERWISE AMENDED.

(C) OWNERS OR OPERATORS OF SOURCES WITH INTERACTING AND/OR OVERLAPPING ZONES OF SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS IMPACT MAY JOIN IN COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS TO SATISFY ORDERS ISSUED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH (B) OF THIS RULE.

(D) THE DIRECTOR SHALL GIVE CONSIDERATION TO ANY PLAN SUBMITTED BY AN OWNER OR OPERATOR PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH (B) OF THIS RULE PRIOR TO ORDERING THE OWNER OR OPERATOR TO INSTALL, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN MONITORING DEVICES AND/OR KEEP RECORDS AND REPORT INFORMATION.

(E) NOTHING IN THIS RULE SHALL BE INTERPRETED TO PREVENT THE DIRECTOR FROM ISSUING ORDERS PURSUANT TO SECTION 3704.03 OF THE REVISED CODE TO REQUIRE THE INSTALLATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF MONITORING DEVICES; AND/OR TO REQUIRE RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING OF INFORMATION WITHOUT FIRST ISSUING AN ORDER PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH (B) OF THIS RULE.

3745-18-06 GENERAL EMISSION LIMIT PROVISIONS.

(A) FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT EQUAL TO, OR LESS THAN, TEN MM BTU TOTAL RATED CAPACITY IS EXEMPT FROM PARAGRAPH (C) OF THIS RULE AND RULES 3745-18-07 TO 3745-18-94 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE.

(B) PROCESS EQUIPMENT EQUAL TO, OR LESS THAN, ONE THOUSAND POUNDS PER HOUR PROCESS WEIGHT INPUT IS EXEMPT FROM PARAGRAPH (D) OF THIS RULE AND RULES 3745-18-07 TO 3745-18-94 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE.

(C) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE INDICATED IN PARAGRAPH (E) OF THIS RULE OR IN RULES 3745-18-07 TO 3745-18-94 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY OIL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE MAXIMUM EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED 1.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(D) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE INDICATED IN PARAGRAPH (E) OF THIS RULE OR IN RULES 3745-18-07 TO 3745-18-94 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY PROCESS EQUIPMENT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN RULES 3745-18-07 TO 3745-18-94 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE MAXIMUM EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED BY THE FOLLOWING EQUATIONS:

(1) IN CUYAHOGA, LAKE, STARK, SUMMIT AND TRUMBULL COUNTIES:

$$\underline{\mathrm{AER}} = 20\ \underline{P}^{0.67}$$

WHERE P IS THE PROCESS WEIGHT RATE IN TONS PER HOUR AND AER IS THE ALLOWABLE EMISSION RATE IN POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER HOUR.

(2) IN ALL COUNTIES NOT LISTED IN PARAGRAPH (D)(1) OF THIS RULE:

$$\underline{\mathrm{AER}} = 30\ \underline{P}^{0.67}$$

WHERE P IS THE PROCESS WEIGHT RATE IN TONS PER HOUR AND AER IS THE ALLOWABLE EMISSION RATE IN POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER HOUR.

(E) NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROVISIONS OF PARAGRAPHS (C) AND (D) OF THIS RULE, THE REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR, PART 60 "STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES" SHALL BE FOLLOWED WHERE APPLICABLE.

3745-18-07 ADAMS COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(C) THE "DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY, KILLEN ELECTRIC GENERATING STATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER UNASSIGNED) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY, KILLEN ELECTRIC GENERATING STATION" FACILITY LOCATED IN MONROE TOWNSHIP, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER UNIT NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS UNASSIGNED) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-08 ALLEN COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "OHIO POWER COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0302000010) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OHIO POWER COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT COUNTY LINE ROAD AND LAKE STREET, BLUFFTON, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 5 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B005) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.8 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(C) THE "STANDARD OIL COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0302020012) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "STANDARD OIL COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED IN LIMA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) VACUUM II HEATER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001),
ISO I AND II PROCESS HEATERS (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B003),
PRE 1, 2, 3 PROCESS HEATERS (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B006),
HDS PROCESS HEATER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B008),
RILEY BOILER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B009),
FCC SOUTH PROCESS HEATER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B015),
FCC NORTH PROCESS HEATER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B016),
TROLUMEN FURNACE (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B018), AND
CO BOILER SUPER-HEATER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B021);

A MAXIMUM OF .15 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) MEK DEWAXING SECTION HEATER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B013),
FURFORAL EXTRACTION PROCESS HEATER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B014),
BOILER HOUSE BOILERS (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B020),
ISO STABILIZER AND SPLITTER HEATER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B002),
CRUDE II PROCESS HEATERS (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B004),
CRUDE I PROCESS HEATER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B010),
COKE PROCESS HEATER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B011),
VACUUM I PROCESS HEATER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B012), AND
DETAILER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B005);

A MAXIMUM OF 1.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH HEATER.

(3) SULFUR RECOVERY UNIT (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P002); A MAXIMUM OF 100 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER 1000 POUNDS OF SULFUR PROCESSED AT THE CLAUS UNIT.

(4) TROLUMEN UNIT (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P004); A MAXIMUM OF 11.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF PRODUCT.

(5) FCC/CO BOILER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P010); A MAXIMUM OF 0.92 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER 1000 POUNDS OF FRESH FEED.

(D) THE "VISTRON CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0302020015) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "VISTRON CORPORATION" FACILITY LOCATED AT FORT AMANDA AND ADGATE ROADS, LIMA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) P.R. NUMBERS 3430 AND 3431 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002); A MAXIMUM OF 1.27 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) REFORMING FURNACE (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B003); A MAXIMUM OF 1.27 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(E) THE "FORD MOTOR COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0302020143) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "FORD MOTOR COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT BIBLE ROAD AND NORTH SUGAR STREET, LIMA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 104878, 107564, AND 107565 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003)TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.4 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(F) THE "CLARK EQUIPMENT COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0302020245) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CLARK EQUIPMENT COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 1046 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LIMA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 15047-1 AND 15047-2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.54 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(G) THE "LIMA STATE HOSPITAL" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0302020256) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "LIMA STATE HOSPITAL" FACILITY LOCATED ON STATE ROUTE 65N, LIMA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILERS NUMBER 1, 2, AND 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 5.39 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(I) THE "LIMA ARMY MODIFICATION CENTER (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER UNASSIGNED) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "LIMA ARMY MODIFICATION CENTER" FACILITY LOCATED IN LIMA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 3 AND 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B003 AND B004); A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-09 ASHLAND COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 7.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-10 ASHTABULA COUNTY EMISSIONS LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 7.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "G AND W NATURAL RESOURCES GROUP, CHEMICAL DIVISION, TITANIUM DIVISION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0204010193) OR SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "G AND W NATURAL RESOURCES GROUP, CHEMICALS DIVISION, TITANIUM DIVISION" FACILTY LOCATED ON MIDDLE ROAD, ASHTABULA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER BF-101 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 5.9 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(C) THE "RMI COMPANY, SODIUM PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0204010204) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "RMI COMPANY, SODIUM PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED IN ASHTABULA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 (621), 2 (622), AND 3 (623) (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.8 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(D) THE "CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY, ASHTABULA PLANT C" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0204000211) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY, ASHTABULA PLANT C" FACILITY LOCATED IN ASHTABULA TOWNSHIP, ASHTABULA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 8.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(E) THE "CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY, ASHTABULA PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0204010000) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY, ASHTABULA PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED AT 2133 LAKE ROAD, ASHTABULA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 6 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B006); A MAXIMUM OF 2.4 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) PACKAGE BOILER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B007); A MAXIMUM OF 2.4 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(3) BOILER 7 UNIT NUMBER 5 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B008); A MAXIMUM OF 9.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(F) THE "RMI COMPANY, METALS REDUCTION PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0204010080) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "RMI COMPANY, METALS REDUCTION PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED IN ASHTABULA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER F-2001 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.8 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(G) THE "UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, CONNEAUT PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0204020081) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, CONNEAUT PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED IN CONNEAUT, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE LIMESTONE DRYER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 0.45 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF PROCESS WEIGHT.

(H) THE "UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, METALS DIVISION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0204010003) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, METALS DIVISION" FACILITY LOCATED IN ASHTABULA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE VERTICAL LIME KILN NUMBERS 3 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS P009, P010) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF PROCESS WEIGHT INPUT.

3745-18-11 ATHENS COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(C) THE "OHIO UNIVERSITY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0605010016) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OHIO UNIVERSITY" FACILITY LOCATED ON FACTORY STREET, ATHENS, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 136441, 136642, AND 136643 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B041 THROUGH B043) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.7 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(D) THE "ATHENS MENTAL HEALTH CENTER" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0605010086) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "ATHENS MENTAL HEALTH CENTER" FACILITY LOCATED ON RICHLAND AVENUE, ATHENS, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 5.8 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-12 AUGLAIZE COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "ST. MARYS MUNICIPAL LIGHT AND POWER" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0306010010) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "ST. MARYS MUNICIPAL LIGHT AND POWER" FACILITY LOCATED AT 101 EAST SPRING STREET, ST. MARYS, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 6 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(C) THE "GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0306010138) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED ON SOUTH WAYNE STREET, ST. MARYS, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 3, 5, AND 6 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B003, B005, AND B007); A MAXIMUM OF 4.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) BOILER NUMBERS 1, 2, AND 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001, B002, AND B004); A MAXIMUM OF 0.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-13 BELMONT COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "OHIO EDISON COMPANY, R.E. BURGER PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1707130015) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OHIO EDISON COMPANY, R.E. BURGER PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED IN SHADYSIDE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) DIESEL NUMBERS A, B1, AND B2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001, B002, AND B003); A MAXIMUM OF 1.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH DIESEL.

(2) AUXILIARY HEATING BOILER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B004); A MAXIMUM OF 1.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(3) BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 8 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B005 THROUGH B012); A MAXIMUM OF 9.02 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(C) THE "WHEELING-PITTSBURGH STEEL CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1707090013) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "WHEELING-PITTSBURGH STEEL CORPORATION" FACILITY LOCATED IN MARTINS FERRY, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED AND SHALL LIMIT THE OPERATION OF SAID SOURCES SUCH THAT THE INDICATED AVERAGE OPERATING RATES ARE NOT EXCEEDED FOR ANY CALENDAR DAY:

(1) BOILER NUMBER 1 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001); A MAXIMUM OF 5.78 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(2) BOILER NUMBERS 2, 3, AND 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B002 THROUGH B004); A MAXIMUM OF 5.78 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-14 BROWN COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-16 CARROLL COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-17 CHAMPAIGN COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "HOWARD PAPER MILLS, URBANA MILL" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0511010001) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "HOWARD PAPER MILLS, URBANA MILL" FACILITY LOCATED ON WEST CHURCH STREET, URBANA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBER 1 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001); A MAXIMUM OF 1.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(2) BOILER NUMBER 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B002); A MAXIMUM OF 1.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-18 CLARK COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "OHIO EDISON COMPANY, ROCKAWAY STEAM HEAT PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0812100036) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OHIO EDISON COMPANY, ROCKAWAY STEAM HEAT PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED ON ROCKAWAY AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1, 3, 4, 10 AND 11 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B005) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(C) THE "OHIO EDISON COMPANY, MAD RIVER PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0812790035) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OHIO EDISON COMPANY, MAD RIVER PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED ON WEST MAIN STREET, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B004); A MAXIMUM OF 4.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) COMBUSTION TURBINE NUMBERS A AND B (OEPA SOURCE UNASSIGNED); A MAXIMUM OF 1.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(D) THE "INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0812100223) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 2069 LAGONDA AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1, 2, AND 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-19 CLERMONT COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(C) THE "FORD MOTOR COMPANY" (OEPA PERMIT TO INSTALL NUMBER 18-061) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "FORD MOTOR COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED IN BATAVIA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILERS NUMBERS 1, 2, AND 3, (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003 TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 16 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-20 CLINTON COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-21 COLUMBIANA COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.4 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "OHIO EDISON COMPANY, EAST PALESTINE STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING STATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1715030150) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OHIO EDISON COMPANY, EAST PALESTINE STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING STATION" FACILITY LOCATED ON WEST MAIN STREET EXTENSION, EAST PALESTINE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 126046, 91909, AND 75092 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.4 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-22 COSHOCTON COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

MM

(C) THE "ST. REGIS PAPER COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0616010028) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "ST. REGIS PAPER COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED ON PAPERMILL ROAD, COSHOCTON, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B003); A MAXIMUM OF 1.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(D) THE "GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0616010029) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 1350 SOUTH SECOND STREET, COSHOCTON, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED AND SHALL LIMIT THE OPERATION OF SAID SOURCES SUCH THAT THE INDICATED AVERAGE OPERATING RATES ARE NOT EXCEEDED FOR ANY CALENDAR DAY:

(1) BOILERS FF16 NUMBER 48 8051 AND FF16 NUMBER 48 8052 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002); A MAXIMUM OF 2.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT AND A COMBINED AVERAGE OPERATING RATE OF 87 MM BTU PER HOUR.

(2) THE TRANE-MURRAY BOILER NUMBER 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER (B004); A MAXIMUM OF 1.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

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3745-18-23 CRAWFORD COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "TIMKEN COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0317010168) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "TIMKEN COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED ON ROUTE 30 NORTH, BUCYRUS, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 9.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(C) THE "COBEY COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0317010193) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "COBEY COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED ON HOPLEY AVENUE, BUCYRUS, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM TWO "UNION IRON" BOILERS (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001 TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 0.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-25 DARKE COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-26 DEFIANCE COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "DINNER BELL FOODS" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0320010009) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "DINNER BELL FOODS" FACILITY LOCATED ON WEST HIGH STREET, DEFIANCE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 8 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(C) THE "TOLEDO EDISON COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0320010006) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "TOLEDO EDISON COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED ON CARPENTER ROAD, DEFIANCE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM TURBINE NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 0.7 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH TURBINE.

3745-18-27 DELAWARE COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0121010157) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 41 WILMER STREET, DELAWARE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 1 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(C) THE "SCIOTO VILLAGE" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0121009225) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "SCIOTO VILLAGE" FACILITY LOCATED AT 5993 HOME ROAD, POWELL, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.3 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-28 ERIE COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "CHARLES J. OTTO GREENHOUSE, INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0322000173) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CHARLES J. OTTO GREENHOUSE, INCORPORATED" FACILITY LOCATED AT ROUTE NUMBER 1, BERLIN TOWNSHIP, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED AND SHALL LIMIT THE OPERATION OF SAID SOURCES SUCH THAT THE INDICATED AVERAGE OPERATING RATES ARE NOT EXCEEDED FOR ANY CALENDAR DAY:

(1) COAL BOILER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001); A MAXIMUM OF 5.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT AND AVERAGE OPERATING RATES AS FOLLOWS: FIRST QUARTER, 10 MM BTU PER HOUR; SECOND QUARTER, 10 MM BTU PER HOUR; THIRD QUARTER, 8 MM BTU PER HOUR; FOURTH QUARTER, 10 MM BTU PER HOUR.

(2) OIL BOILER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B002); A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT AND AVERAGING OPERATING RATES AS FOLLOWS: FIRST QUARTER, 13 MM BTU PER HOUR; SECOND QUARTER, 13 MM BTU PER HOUR; THIRD QUARTER, 5 MM BTU PER HOUR; FOURTH QUARTER, 13 MM BTU PER HOUR.

(C) THE "JACOB H. OTTO GREENHOUSE" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0322010174) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "JACOB H. OTTO GREENHOUSE" FACILITY LOCATED ON ROUTE NUMBER 1, HURON, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 131083 AND 91993 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 5.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER AND SHALL OPERATE SAID BOILERS SUCH THAT THE FOLLOWING COMBINED AVERAGE OPERATING RATES ARE NOT EXCEEDED FOR ANY CALENDAR DAY: FIRST QUARTER, 15 MM BTU PER HOUR; SECOND QUARTER, 15 MM BTU PER HOUR; THIRD QUARTER, 10 MM BTU PER HOUR; FOURTH QUARTER, 15 MM BTU PER HOUR.

(D) THE "FORD MOTOR COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0322020042) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "FORD MOTOR COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 3020 TIFFIN AVENUE, SANDUSKY, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(E) THE "NEW DEPARTURE-HYATT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0322020045) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "NEW DEPARTURE-HYATT" FACILITY LOCATED AT 2509 HAYES AVENUE, SANDUSKY, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(F) THE "HURON LIME COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0322010062) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "HURON LIME COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 100 MEEKER STREET, HURON, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM LIME KILN NUMBERS 1, 2, 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS P001 THROUGH P003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF PRODUCT.

(G) THE "AMERICAN CRAYON COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0322020005) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "AMERICAN CRAYON COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 1706 HAYES AVENUE, SANDUSKY, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 1 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT AND SHALL OPERATE SAID BOILER SUCH THAT THE FOLLOWING AVERAGE OPERATING RATES ARE NOT EXCEEDED FOR ANY CALENDAR DAY: FIRST QUARTER, 15 MM BTU PER HOUR; SECOND QUARTER, 15 MM BTU PER HOUR; THIRD QUARTER, 10 MM BTU PER HOUR; FOURTH QUARTER, 10 MM BTU PER HOUR.

(H) THE "OHIO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOME" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0322020095) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OHIO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS" HOME FACILITY LOCATED ON COLUMBUS AVENUE, SANDUSKY, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 2 AND 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B002 AND B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER AND SHALL OPERATE SAID BOILERS SUCH THAT THE FOLLOWING COMBINED AVERAGE OPERATING RATES ARE NOT EXCEEDED FOR ANY CALENDAR DAY: FIRST QUARTER 32 MM BTU PER HOUR; SECOND QUARTER, 32 MM BTU PER HOUR THIRD QUARTER, 18 MM BTU PER HOUR; FOURTH QUARTER, 18 MM BTU PER HOUR.

3745-18-29 FAIRFIELD COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "CROWN ZELLERBACH" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0123000005) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CROWN ZELLERBACH" FACILITY LOCATED AT 210 WATER STREET, BALTIMORE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 2 AND 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 7.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(C) THE "DIAMOND POWER SPECIALTY CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0123010022) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "DIAMOND POWER SPECIALTY CORPORATION" FACILITY LOCATED AT 2600 EAST MAIN STREET, LANCASTER, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM NORTH BOILER AND SOUTH BOILER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.9 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(D) THE "FAIRFIELD SCHOOL FOR BOYS" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0123010109) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "FAIRFIELD SCHOOL FOR BOYS" FACILITY LOCATED IN LANCASTER, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(E) THE "LOROCO INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0123010150) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "LOROCO INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED" FACILITY LOCATED AT SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, LANCASTER, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE BROTHERS BOILER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.8 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-30 FAYETTE COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-32 FULTON COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-33 GALLIA COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(C) THE "GALLIPOLIS STATE INSTITUTE" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0627010007) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "GALLIPOLIS STATE INSTITUTE" FACILITY LOCATED IN GALLIPOLIS, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B009) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.8 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-34 GEAUGA COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 7.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "BALL RUBBER DIVISION OF BALL CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0228000039) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "BALL RUBBER DIVISION OF BALL CORPORATION" FACILITY LOCATED AT 373 WASHINGTON STREET, CHARDON, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 5.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-36 GUERNSEY COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "CAMBRIDGE MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION CENTER" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0630010108) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CAMBRIDGE MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION CENTER" FACILITY LOCATED ON GUERNSEY COUNTY ROAD NUMBER 35, CAMBRIDGE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 5.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-37 HAMILTON COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(C) THE "HUDEPOHL BREWING COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431070031) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "HUDEPOHL BREWING COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 800 WEST FIFTH STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(D) THE "EMERY INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431070035) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "EMERY INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED" FACILITY LOCATED AT 4900 ESTE AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 14 AND 15 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B014 AND B015); A MAXIMUM OF 0.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) NEW BOILER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B027); A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(E) THE "HILTON-DAVIS CHEMICAL COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431070039) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "HILTON-DAVIS CHEMICAL COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 2235 LANGDON FARM ROAD, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) UNIT NUMBERS 1, 2, 3, AND 6 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B004, B005, B006 AND B009 A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) UNIT NUMBER 7 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B010); A MAXIMUM OF 1.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(3) OLEUM STORAGE UNLOADING (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P003); A MAXIMUM OF 0.4 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF PRODUCT UNLOADED.

(4) SULFONATORS (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P039); A MAXIMUM OF 0.4 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF PRODUCT.

(F) THE "FACTORY POWER COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431070076) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "FACTORY POWER COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED ON DISNEY AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 3 THROUGH 6 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(G) THE "CHRIST HOSPITAL" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431070132) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CHRIST HOSPITAL" FACILITY LOCATED AT 2139 AUBURN AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(H) THE "UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI MEDICAL CENTER, CINCINNATI GENERAL HOSPITAL" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431070207) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI MEDICAL CENTER, CINCINNATI GENERAL HOSPITAL" FACILITY LOCATED AT 234 GOODMAN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002); A MAXIMUM OF 0.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) BOILER NUMBERS 4, 5, 6, AND 7 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B003, B004, B005, AND B006); A MAXIMUM OF 1.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(I) THE "AMERICAN TOOL AND WYLE COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBERS 1431070276) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "AMERICAN TOOL AND WYLE COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED ON SECOND STREET AND EGGLESTON, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 1 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

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(J) THE "ANDREW JERGENS COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431070624) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "ANDREW JERGENS COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 2535 SPRING GROVE AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 1 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(K) THE "UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431070849) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI" FACILITY LOCATED AT CLIFTON CAMPUS, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1, 3, AND 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001, B003, AND B004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(L) THE "FORD MOTOR COMPANY, FAIRFAX PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431070862) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "FORD MOTOR COMPANY, FAIRFAX PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED AT 4000 RED BANK ROAD, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(M) THE "LEBLOND INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431070918) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "LEBLOND INCORPORATED" FACILITY LOCATED AT MADISON AND EDWARD ROADS, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(N) THE "MEAD PAPERBOARD PRODUCTS" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1432070952) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "MEAD PAPERBOARD PRODUCTS" FACILITY LOCATED AT 3347 MADISON ROAD, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 1 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(O) THE "LUKENHEIMER COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431070970) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "LUKENHEIMER COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT BEEKMAN AND TREMONT STREETS, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B002 AND B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(P) THE "CONTAINER CORPORATION OF AMERICA" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431071006) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CONTAINER CORPORATION OF AMERICA" FACILITY LOCATED AT 5500 WOOSTER ROAD, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002); A MAXIMUM OF 0.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) BOILER NUMBERS 3 AND 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B003 AND B004); A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(Q) THE "QUEEN CITY TERMINALS, INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431072036) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "QUEEN CITY TERMINALS, INCORPORATED" FACILITY LOCATED AT 3801 KELLOGG AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(S) THE "FEED MATERIAL PRODUCTS CENTER, UNITED STATES ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431110128) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "FEED MATERIAL PRODUCTS CENTER, UNITED STATES ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION" FACILITY LOCATED IN FERNALD, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(T) THE "SISTERS OF CHARITY, MOUNT ST. JOSEPH" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431131566) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "SISTERS OF CHARITY, MOUNT ST. JOSEPH" FACILITY LOCATED IN DELHI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(U) THE "LONGVIEW STATE HOSPITAL" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431140591) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "LONGVIEW STATE HOSPITAL" FACILITY LOCATED AT 6600 PADDOCK ROAD, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(V) THE "FORD MOTOR COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431140861) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "FORD MOTOR COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 3000 SHARON ROAD, SHARONVILLE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(W) THE "GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431150060) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED ON INTERSTATE 75, EVENDALE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 5, 6, AND 8 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B002); A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(X) THE "FORMICA CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431150801) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "FORMICA CORPORATION" FACILITY LOCATED AT 10155 READING ROAD, EVENDALE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 3 THROUGH 5 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(Y) THE "DIAMOND INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431260057) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "DIAMOND INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION" FACILITY LOCATED AT COOPER AVENUE, LOCKLAND, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001, B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(Z) THE "FOX PAPER INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431260171) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "FOX PAPER INCORPORATED" FACILITY LOCATED AT COOPER AVENUE, LOCKLAND, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 2 AND 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B002 AND B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(AA) THE "CELOTEX CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431260890) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CELOTEX CORPORATION" FACILITY LOCATED AT 320 SOUTH WAYNE AVENUE, LOCKLAND, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(DD) THE "UNITED STATES PLAYING CARD COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431370249) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "UNITED STATES PLAYING CARD COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT PARK AND BEECH STREETS, NORWOOD, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(EE) THE "GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION ASSEMBLY DIVISION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431370848) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION ASSEMBLY DIVISION" FACILITY LOCATED AT 4726 SMITH ROAD, NORWOOD, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(FF) THE "SHERWIN WILLIAMS CHEMICALS" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431390137) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "SHERWIN WILLIAMS CHEMICALS" FACILITY LOCATED AT 501 MURRAY ROAD, ST. BERNARD, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(GG) THE "PROCTOR AND GAMBLE COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431390903) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "PROCTOR AND GAMBLE COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 520 SPRING GROVE AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1, 2, 3, AND 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001, B008, B021, AND B022) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(HH) THE "RALSTON PURINA COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431400175) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "RALSTON PURINA COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 11301 MOSTELLER ROAD, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 1 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(II) THE "CINCINNATI ELECTRONICS CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431480611) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CINCINNATI ELECTRONICS CORPORATION"FACILITY LOCATED AT 2630 GLENDALE-MILFORD ROAD, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(JJ) THE "STEARNS AND FOSTER COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431490901) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "STEARNS AND FOSTER COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT WILLIAMS AND WYOMING AVENUES, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 47278, 51215, 51223 AND 51268 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(LL) THE "NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1431070065) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 120 SECTION ROAD, CINCINNATI, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-38 HANCOCK COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "ASHLAND OIL COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0332010020) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "ASHLAND OIL COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED ON GLESSNER AVENUE, FINDLAY, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) CRUDE HEATER NUMBERS 7-1-B-1, VACUUM HEATER NUMBER 7-5-B-1 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002); A MAXIMUM OF 5.3 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) BOILER NUMBERS 8 AND 9 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B003 AND B004); A MAXIMUM of 5.3 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(C) THE "NORTHERN OHIO SUGAR COMPANY (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0332010013) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "NORTHERN OHIO SUGAR COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED IN FINDLAY, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 2 AND 3. (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B002 AND B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(D) THE "COOPER TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0332010003) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "COOPER TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT LIMA AND WESTERN AVENUES, FINDLAY, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 1 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 5.3 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-39 HARDIN COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-40 HARRISON COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, GEORGETOWN PREPARATION PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1734000036) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, GEORGETOWN PREPARATION PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED IN CADIZ, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE RAYMOND FLASH DRYER NUMBERS 1 2, 3, AND 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS P001 THROUGH P004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.4 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF PROCESS WEIGHT.

3745-18-41 HENRY COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0335010105) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED IN NAPOLEON, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED.

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002); A MAXIMUM OF 6.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) BOILER NUMBER 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B003); A MAXIMUM OF 2.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(C) THE "MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0335010014) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED IN NAPOLEON, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM UNIT NUMBER 5 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 5.88 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-42 HIGHLAND COUNTY EMISSION LIMIT.

NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-43 HOCKING COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-44 HOLMES COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "HOLMES BY-PRODUCT, INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0638000004) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "HOLMES BY-PRODUCT, INCORPORATED" FACILITY LOCATED ON ROUTE 5, MILLERSBURG, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 1 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-45 HURON COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 8.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "OHIO EDISON COMPANY, NORWALK PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0339020181) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OHIO EDISION COMPANY, NORWALK PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED AT 204 WOODLAWN AVENUE, NORWALK OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 5 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B005) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.9 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(C) THE "CENTRAL SOYA COMPANY, INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0372010015) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CENTRAL SOYA COMPANY, INCORPORATED" FACILITY LOCATED ON GOODRICH ROAD, BELLEVUE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 5.9 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-46 JACKSON COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS

NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-47 JEFFERSON COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.8 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY OIL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 0.8 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(C) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF A BY-PRODUCT COKE OVEN FOR A FACILITY WHICH UTILIZES BY-PRODUCT COKE OVEN GAS SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE COMBUSTION OF BY-PRODUCT COKE OVEN GAS CONTAINING HYDROGEN SULFIDE IN EXCESS OF FIFTY GRAINS OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE PER ONE HUNDRED DRY STANDARD CUBIC FEET OF COKE OVEN GAS.

(D) THE "CARDINAL OPERATING COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741050002) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CARDINAL OPERATING COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED IN BRILLANT, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSIONS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) UNIT NUMBERS 1 AND 2. (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002); A MAXIMUM OF 7.08 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) UNIT NUMBER 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B005); A MAXIMUM OF 2.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(E) THE "OHIO POWER COMPANY, TIDD PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741050003) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OHIO POWER COMPANY, TIDD PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED IN BRILLANT, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 11, 12, AND 21 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001, B002, AND B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.58 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(F) THE "FEDERAL PAPER BOARD COMPANY, INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741050009) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "FEDERAL PAPER BOARD COMPANY, INCORPORATED" FACILITY LOCATED AT 630 NORTH THIRD STREET, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B004) TO EXCEED THE MAXIMUM OF 1.8 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(G) THE "WHEELING-PITTSBURGH STEEL, STEUBENVILLE PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741090010) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "WHEELING-PITTSBURGH STEEL, STEUBENVILLE PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED AT DUVAL CENTER, MINGO JUNCTION, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 3 AND 4 LOCATED IN BOILER HOUSE NUMBER 5 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B003 AND B004); A MAXIMUM OF 1.8 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 LOCATED IN BOILER HOUSE NUMBER 5 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002); A MAXIMUM OF 0.27 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(3) BOILER NUMBERS 5 THROUGH 12 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B005 THROUGH B012); A MAXIMUM OF 0.8 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(4) 44" SOAKING PITS - BLOCK NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 5 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B013 THROUGH B017); FROM THE COMBUSTION OF COKE OVEN GAS CONTAINING HYDROGEN SULFIDE, FIFTY GRAINS OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE PER ONE HUNDRED DRY STANDARD CUBIC FEET OF COKE OVEN GAS.

(H) THE "WHEELING-PITTSBURGH STEEL, YORKVILLE PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741120012) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "WHEELING-PITTSBURGH STEEL, YORKVILLE PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED IN YORKVILLE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 2 THROUGH 10 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B009) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 5.62 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(I) THE "WHEELING-PITTSBURGH STEEL, STEUBENVILLE NORTH PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741150011) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "WHEELING-PITTSBURGH STEEL, STEUBENVILLE NORTH PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED ON SOUTH THIRD STREET, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 8 LOCATED IN NUMBER 1 BOILER HOUSE (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001 THROUGH B008); A MAXIMUM OF 1.8 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) 45" SOAKING PITS - BLOCK NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 8 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B009 THROUGH B016); FROM THE COMBUSTION OF COKE OVEN GAS CONTAINING HYDROGEN SULFIDE, FIFTY GRAINS OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE PER ONE HUNDRED DRY STANDARD CUBIC FEET OF COKE OVEN GAS.

(J) THE "NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741150013) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION" FACILITY LOCATED ON SLACK STREET, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.8 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(K) THE "TORONTO PAPERBOARD COMPANY"(OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741180000) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "TORONTO PAPERBOARD COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 421 LORETTA AVENUE, TORONTO, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 1 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(L) THE "OHIO EDISON COMPANY, W.H. SAMMIS PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741160017) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OHIO EDISON COMPANY, W.H. SAMMIS PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED ON ROUTE NUMBER 7, STRATTEN, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) AUXILIARY HEATING BOILER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001); A MAXIMUM OF 0.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(2) DIESEL NUMBERS A, B2, B3, AND B4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B002, B003, B004, B005, AND B006); A MAXIMUM OF 0.8 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH DIESEL.

(3) BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B007 THROUGH B010); A MAXIMUM OF 1.61 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(4) BOILER NUMBERS 5 THROUGH 7 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B011 THROUGH B013); A MAXIMUM OF 4.46 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(M) THE "OHIO EDISON COMPANY, TORONTO PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741180018) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OHIO EDISON COMPANY, TORONTO PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED ON ROUTE 7, TORONTO, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 9 THROUGH 11 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 8.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(N) THE "KAUL CLAY COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1741180086) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "KAUL CLAY COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED ON J.F. KENNEDY HIGHWAY, TORONTO, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 8 AND 9 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.82 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-48 KNOX COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED THE MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "MOUNT VERNON STATE INSTITUTE" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0342000171) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "MOUNT VERNON STATE INSTITUTE" FACILITY LOCATED IN MOUNT VERNON, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.7 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-50 LAWRENCE COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "COLUMBUS AND SOUTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC COMPANY, PEDRO DIESELS" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0744000000) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "COLUMBUS AND SOUTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC COMPANY, PEDRO DIESELS" FACILITY LOCATED ON STATE ROUTE 52, ELIZABETH, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM DIESEL NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 5 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH DIESEL.

(D) THE "ALLIED CHEMICALS, INCORPORATED, SEMET-SOLVAY DIVISION, IRONTON TAR PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0744010002) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "ALLIED CHEMICALS, INCORPORATED, SEMET-SOLVAY DIVISION, IRONTON TAR PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED IN IRONTON, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1-09-833, 3-09-832, 2-09-836, 4-09-2144, 5-09-1937, 6-09-1938, 7-09-216, 8-09-217, 9-09-1383, AND 10-09-1384 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B010) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH UNIT.

(E) THE "ALLIED CHEMICAL COMPANY, SEMET-SOLVAY DIVISION, IRONTON COKE PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0744010004) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "ALLIED CHEMICAL COMPANY, SEMET-SOLVAY DIVISION, IRONTON COKE PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED IN IRONTON, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) NUMBER 1 BLOCK FLUES, NUMBER 2 BLOCK FLUES, NUMBER 3 BLOCK FLUES AND BOILER NUMBER 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B002 THROUGH B005); A MAXIMUM OF 173 GRAINS OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE PER ONE HUNDRED DRY STANDARD CUBIC FEET OF COKE OVEN GAS.

(2) BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B006); A MAXIMUM OF 1.38 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU WHEN FIRING COKE BREEZE, OR, 173 GRAINS OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE PER ONE HUNDRED DRY STANDARD CUBIC FEET OF COKE OVEN GAS.

(F) THE "MARQUETTE CEMENT COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0744000013) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "MARQUETTE CEMENT COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED IN PEDRO, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) ROTARY CEMENT KILN (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P007); A MAXIMUM OF 15.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF CEMENT PRODUCED.

(2) ROTARY DRYER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P011); A MAXIMUM OF 20.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF CEMENT PRODUCED.

3745-18-51 LICKING COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "KAISER ALUMINUM AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0145010093) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "KAISER ALUMINUM AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION" FACILITY LOCATED ON STATE ROUTE NUMBER 79, SOUTH HEATH, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.3 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(C) THE "DENISON UNIVERSITY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0145000018) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "DENISON UNIVERSITY" FACILITY LOCATED ON SOUTH MAIN STREET, GRANVILLE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE CENTRAL HEATING PLANT FJ-18 NUMBER 48 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(D) THE "OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0145020185) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS" FACILITY LOCATED ON CASE AVENUE, NEWARK, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) D-5 FURNACE (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P006); A MAXIMUM OF 1.4 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF PROCESS WEIGHT.

(2) D-6 FURNACE (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P007); A MAXIMUM OF 1.4 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF PROCESS WEIGHT.

(3) F-5 FURNACE (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P008); A MAXIMUM OF 3.7 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF PROCESS WEIGHT.

(E) THE "NEWARK GARDENS GREENHOUSE" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER UNASSIGNED) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "NEWARK GARDENS GREENHOUSE" FACILITY LOCATED IN NEWARK, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 1 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER UNASSIGNED) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-52 LOGAN COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-53 LORAIN COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(C) THE "GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, FISHER BODY DIVISION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1947040038) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, FISHER BODY DIVISION" FACILITY LOCATED AT 44275 TELEGRAPH ROAD, ELYRIA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002); A MAXIMUM OF 0.8 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(F) THE "OBERLIN COLLEGE" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER UNASSIGNED); OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OBERLIN COLLEGE" FACILITY LOCATED AT 173 WEST LORAIN STREET, OBERLIN, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS UNASSIGNED); A MAXIMUM OF 7.19 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) BOILER NUMBER 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER UNASSIGNED); A MAXIMUM OF 0.36 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

1133745-18-55 MADISON COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED THE MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "LONDON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0149010062) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "LONDON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE" FACILITY LOCATED IN LONDON, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 7.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-57 MARION COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL INPUT.

(B) THE "CENTRAL SOYA COMPANY, INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0351010002) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CENTRAL SOYA COMPANY, INCORPORATED" FACILITY LOCATED AT 751 EAST FARMING STREET, MARION, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE 270 HP BOILER AND 400 HP BOILER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B002 AND B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(C) THE "HUBER CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0351010132) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "HUBER CORPORATION" FACILITY LOCATED AT 202 NORTH GREENWOOD STREET, MARION, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(D) THE "MARION POWER SHOVEL COMPANY, INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0351010142) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "MARION POWER SHOVEL COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 617 WEST CENTER STREET, MARION, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 2954 AND 2953 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER AND SHALL OPERATE SAID BOILERS SUCH THAT THE FOLLOWING COMBINED AVERAGE OPERATING RATES ARE NOT EXCEEDED FOR ANY CALENDAR DAY: FIRST QUARTER, 80 MM BTU PER HOUR; SECOND QUARTER, 55 MM BTU PER HOUR; THIRD QUARTER, 0.0 MM BTU PER HOUR; FOURTH QUARTER, 55 MM BTU PER HOUR.

(E) THE "MARION CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0351010182) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "MARION CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION" FACILITY LOCATED IN MARION, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(F) THE "OHIO ROAD PAVING COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0351010009) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OHIO ROAD PAVING COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT ROUTE 1, LIKENS ROAD, MARION, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE NUMBER 2 MARION ROTARY DRIER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-58 MEDINA COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 8.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "OHIO MATCH COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1652100009) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OHIO MATCH COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 254 MAIN STREET, WADSWORTH, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 9 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 8.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(C) THE "BUNKER HILL GREENHOUSE, INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1652050088) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "BUNKER HILL GREENHOUSE, INCORPORATED" FACILITY LOCATED AT 3529 WATKINS ROAD, MEDINA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 18800 AND 15561 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 8.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACUTAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-59 MEIGS COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "EXCELSIOR SALT WORKS INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0653000009) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "EXCELSIOR SALT WORKS" FACILITY LOCATED IN POMEROY, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE COAL-FIRED BRINE EVAPORATORS (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 11.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF PRODUCT.

3745-18-60 MERCER COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 8.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "MERSMAN BROTHERS" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0354010113) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF "MERSMAN BROTHERS" FACILITY LOCATED AT 500 WEST WAYNE STREET, CELINA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM 292-293 BOILER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 8.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-61 MIAMI COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "PIQUA MUNICIPAL POWER SYSTEM" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0855100041) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "PIQUA MUNICIPAL POWER SYSTEM" FACILITY LOCATED AT 919 SOUTH MAIN STREET, PIQUA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 4 THROUGH 6 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) A MAXIMUM OF 4.8 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) FT NUMBER 8 OIL-FIRED BOILER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B007); A MAXIMUM OF 0.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(C) THE "VAL DECKER PACKING COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0855100084) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "VAL DECKER PACKING COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 727 EAST ASH STREET, PIQUA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 8163 AND 8164 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B002 AND B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(D) THE "HOBART CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0855140111) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "HOBART CORPORATION" FACILITY LOCATED ON LINCOLN AVENUE, TROY, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 981 AND 982 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002 TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(E) THE "HOBART CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0855140112) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "HOBART CORPORATION" FACILITY LOCATED AT 711 WORLD HEADQUARTERS AVENUE, TROY, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-62 MONROE COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-64 MORGAN COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-65 MORROW COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-66 MUSKINGUM COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OR ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "OHIO POWER COMPANY, PHILO PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0660000001) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OHIO POWER COMPANY, PHILO PLANT" FACILITY IN PHILO, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 41 AND 42 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002); A MAXIMUM OF 1.4 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) BOILER NUMBERS 51 AND 52 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B003 AND B004); A MAXIMUM OF 1.4 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(3) BOILER NUMBER 6 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B005); A MAXIMUM OF 1.4 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(C) THE "ARMCO STEEL CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0660010006) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "ARMCO STEEL CORPORATION" FACILITY LOCATED AT 1724 LINDEN AVENUE, ZANESVILLE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 2 AND 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B002 AND B003) TO EXCEED 6.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER AND SHALL OPERATE SAID BOILERS SUCH THAT THEIR COMBINED AVERAGE OPERATING RATES SHALL NOT EXCEED 48 MM BTU PER HOUR FOR ANY CALENDAR DAY.

(D) THE "COLUMBIA CEMENT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0660000010) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "COLUMBIA CEMENT" FACILITY LOCATED AT ROUTE 22, EAST FULTONHAM, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE CEMENT KILNS (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 20.4 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF CEMENT PRODUCED.

(E) THE "BROCKWAY GLASS COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0660010007) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "BROCKWAY GLASS COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 1700 STATE STREET, ZANESVILLE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) TANK NUMBER 15 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P001); A MAXIMUM OF 3.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF GLASS PRODUCED.

(2) TANK NUMBER 16 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P002); A MAXIMUM OF 12.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF GLASS PRODUCED.

3745-18-67 NOBLE COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-68 OTTAWA COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 5.9 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0362000078) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED IN GYPSUM, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B004 AND B005) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 5.9 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(C) THE "UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0362000079) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 21880 WEST STATE ROUTE NUMBER 163, GENOA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE ROTARY KILNS (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P010) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 14.9 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF PRODUCT.

3745-18-69 PAULDING COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) "GENERAL PORTLAND, INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0363000002) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "GENERAL PORTLAND, INCORPORATED" FACILITY LOCATED ON ROUTE 3, PAULDING, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM NUMBERS 3 AND 2 KILNS (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS P014 AND P015) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 43.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF CEMENT PRODUCED.

3745-18-70 PERRY COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

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3745-18-71 PICKAWAY COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "COLUMBUS AND SOUTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC COMPANY, PICWAY GENERATING PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0165000006) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "COLUMBUS AND SOUTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC COMPANY, PICWAY GENERATING PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED IN LOCKBOURNE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 7, 8, AND 9 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001, B002, AND B004); A MAXIMUM OF 9.9 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) UNIT NUMBER 6 JET (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B003); A MAXIMUM OF 1.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(C) THE "ORIENT STATE INSTITUTE" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0165000010) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "ORIENT STATE INSTITUTE" FACILITY LOCATED IN ORIENT, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 8.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(D) THE "CONTAINER CORPORATION OF AMERICA" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0165010009) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CONTAINER CORPORATION OF AMERICA" FACILITY LOCATED AT 401 WEST MILL STREET, CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 2 AND 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B002 AND B004); A MAXIMUM OF 8.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(2) BOILER NUMBER 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B003); A MAXIMUM OF 0.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-73 PORTAGE COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 7.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "KENT STATE UNIVERSITY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1667040085) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "KENT STATE UNIVERSITY" FACILITY LOCATED ON TERRACE DRIVE, KENT, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1, 4, AND 5 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001, B003, AND B004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-74 PREBLE COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-75 PUTNAM COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSON OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "BUCKEYE SUGARS, INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0369000006) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "BUCKEYE SUGARS, INCORPORATED" FACILITY LOCATED IN TIFFIN, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 3, 1, AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001, B002, AND B005) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-76 RICHLAND COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 7.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, FISHER BODY DIVISION, MANSFIELD PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0370000140) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, FISHER BODY DIVISION, MANSFIELD PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED AT 2525 WEST FOURTH STREET, MANSFIELD, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(C) THE "MANSFIELD TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0370010009) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "MANSFIELD TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 515 NEWMAN STREET, MANSFIELD, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 7.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(D) THE "OHIO BRASS COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0370010159) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OHIO BRASS COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 380 NORTH MAIN STREET, MANSFIELD, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 7.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(E) THE "MANSFIELD PRODUCTS COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBERS 0370010182) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "MANSFIELD PRODUCTS COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 246 EAST FOURTH STREET, MANSFIELD, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B004) TO EXCEED 6.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER AND SHALL OPERATE SAID BOILERS SUCH THAT THEIR COMBINED AVERAGE OPERATING RATE SHALL NOT EXCEED 197 MM BTU PER HOUR FOR ANY CALENDAR DAY.

(F) THE"OHIO STATE REFORMATORY"(OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0370010282) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE"OHIO STATE REFORMATORY"FACILITY LOCATED ON OLIVESBURG ROAD, MANSFIELD, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 118937, 92230 AND 99687 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B005 THROUGH B007) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 7.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(G) THE "CITY OF SHELBY MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0370020002) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CITY OF SHELBY MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED AT 34 MANSFIELD AVENUE, SHELBY, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 1, 2, AND 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001, B002, AND B004); A MAXIMUM OF 8.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) BOILER NUMBER 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B003); A MAXIMUM OF 0.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-77 ROSS COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(C) THE "CHILLICOTHE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0671010104) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CHILLICOTHE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE" FACILITY LOCATED IN CHILLICOTHE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 5.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(D) "WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM, INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0671010024) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM, INCORPORATED" FACILITY LOCATED ON EASTERN AVENUE, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 511001 AND 511002 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B005 AND B006) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER, AND SHALL OPERATE SAID BOILERS SUCH THAT THE FOLLOWING COMBINED AVERAGE OPERATING RATES ARE NOT EXCEEDED DURING ANY CALENDAR DAY: FIRST QUARTER, 23 MM BTU PER HOUR; SECOND QUARTER, 23 MM BTU PER HOUR; THIRD QUARTER, 11 MM BTU PER HOUR; FOURTH QUARTER, 23 MM BTU PER HOUR.

3745-18-79 SCIOTO COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.9 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) "UNITED STATES STEEL CHEMICALS" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0773000080) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "UNITED STATES STEEL CHEMICALS" FACILITY LOCATED ON OHIO FURNACE ROAD, HAVERHILL, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS H-101 AND H-102 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002); A MAXIMUM OF 6.9 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) BOILER NUMBERS 2001-UA AND 2001-UB (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B004 AND B005); A MAXIMUM OF 0.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(C) THE "CYCLOPS CORPORATION, EMPIRE DETROIT STEEL DIVISION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0773010004) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CYCLOPS CORPORATION, EMPIRE DETROIT STEEL DIVISION" FACILITY LOCATED AT 3879 RHODES AVENUE, NEW BOSTON, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) NUMBER 7 BOILER HOUSE (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001); A MAXIMUM OF 4.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) NUMBER 2 BOILER AT NUMBER 1 BOILER HOUSE (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B006); A MAXIMUM OF 4.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(3) SOAKING PIT NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 19 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P007); FROM THE COMBUSTION OF COKE OVEN GAS CONTAINING HYDROGEN SULFIDE, 0.0 GRAINS OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE PER ONE HUNDRED DRY STANDARD CUBIC FEET OF COKE OVEN GAS.

(4) COKE PLANT (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P001); FROM THE COMBUSTION OF COKE OVEN GAS CONTAINING HYDROGEN SULFIDE, 800 GRAINS OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE PER ONE HUNDRED DRY STANDARD CUBIC FEET OF COKE OVEN GAS.

(D) THE "WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY WAREHOUSE" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0773010149) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY WAREHOUSE" FACILITY LOCATED AT SEVENTH AND JOHN STREETS, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 0.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

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3745-18-80 SENECA COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 8.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "BASIC REFRACTORIES" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0374000010) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "BASIC REFRACTORIES" FACILITY LOCATED IN FOSTORIA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ROTARY KILN NUMBERS 10, 11, 12, AND 13 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 34.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF ACTUAL PROCESS WEIGHT INPUT.

(C) THE "CRYSLER CORPORATION, FOSTORIA FOUNDRY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0374010033) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CHRYSLER CORPORATION, FOSTORIA FOUNDRY" FACILITY LOCATED IN FOSTORIA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH CUPOLAS (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P029) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 0.4 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF METAL MELTED.

(D) THE "UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, CARBON PRODUCTS DIVISION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0374010109) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, CARBON PRODUCTS DIVISION" FACILITY LOCATED AT TOWN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSIONS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) LARGE HERRESHOFF (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P050); A MAXIMUM OF 189 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF PRODUCT.

(2) SMALL HERRESHOFF (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P058); A MAXIMUM OF 450 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF PRODUCT.

(E) THE "BENDIX AUTOLITE CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0374010117) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "BENDIX AUTOLITE CORPORATION" FACILITY LOCATED IN FOSTORIA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSIONS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 3 AND 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B003 AND B009) A MAXIMUM OF 8.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) ARKOS AIR MAKE-UP UNIT (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B004); A MAXIMUM OF 8.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(F) THE "NATIONAL MACHINERY COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0374020062) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "NATIONAL MACHINERY COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED IN TIFFIN, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 2 AND 1 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(G) THE "WEBSTER MANUFACTURING" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0374020111) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "WEBSTER MANUFACTURING" FACILITY LOCATED ON HALL STREET, TIFFIN, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) AIR FURNACE (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P001); A MAXIMUM OF 0.7 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(2) ANNEALING OVEN NUMBERS 1 AND 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P002); A MAXIMUM OF 0.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH OVEN.

(3) ANNEALING OVEN NUMBERS 2 AND 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P003); A MAXIMUM OF 0.9 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH OVEN.

(H) THE "TIFFIN STATE HOSPITAL" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0374020170) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "TIFFIN STATE HOSPITAL" FACILITY LOCATED IN TIFFIN, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 8.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(I) THE "A.E. STALEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0374010102) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OPERATOR OR THE "A. E. STALEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED ON STATE ROUTE 12, FOSTORIA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-81 SHELBY COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-85 TUSCARAWAS COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "FAIRFIELD BRICK COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0679000014) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "FAIRFIELD BRICK COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED IN ZOARVILLE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE COAL-FIRED PERIODIC BRICK KILNS (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS P004, P003, P009, P010) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 42.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF BRICK PRODUCED.

(C) THE "UNION CAMP CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0679010013) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "UNION CAMP CORPORATION" FACILITY LOCATED AT 875 HARGER STREET, DOVER, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 9 AND 11(OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B010 AND B011) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 7.9 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(D) THE "CYCLOPS CORPORATION, EMPIRE-DETROIT STEEL" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0679010095) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CYCLOPS CORPORATION, EMPIRE-DETROIT STEEL" FACILITY LOCATED AT 137 IRON AVENUE, DOVER, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 8 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.3 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(E) THE "DOVER MUNICIPAL POWER PLANT" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0679010146) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "DOVER MUNICPAL POWER PLANT" FACILITY LOCATED AT 303 EAST BROADWAY, DOVER, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(F) THE "SUPERIOR CLAY CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0679030002) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "SUPERIOR CLAY CORPORATION" FACILITY LOCATED ON NEWPORT ROAD, UHRICHSVILLE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 5.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

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(G) THE "UNITED STATES CONCRETE PIPE COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0679030015) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "UNITED STATES CONCRETE PIPE COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED ON ROUTE 36, UHRICHSVILLE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(H) THE "CORUNDITE REFRACTORY COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0679000001) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CORUNDITE REFRACTORY COMPANY" FACILITY IN ZOAR, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BRICK KILN NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS P001, P009, P010, P011) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 45.4 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF BRICKS PRODUCED.

(I) THE "PURITAN LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY" (OEPA) PREMISE NUMBER 0679020168) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "PURITAN LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 243 SIXTH STREET, SOUTHWEST, NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE COAL-FIRED BOILER (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.17 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

3745-18-86 UNION COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "OHIO REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0180010017) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "OHIO REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN" FACILITY LOCATED AT 1479 COLLINS AVENUE, MARYSVILLE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1, 3, AND 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.1 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-87 VAN WERT COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "BORDEN FOODS, DIVISION OF BORDEN, INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0381020103) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "BORDEN FOODS, DIVISION OF BORDEN, INCORPORATED" FACILITY LOCATED AT 615 WEST ERVIN ROAD, VAN WERT, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(C) THE "CENTRAL SOYA COMPANY, INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0302010004) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CENTRAL SOYA COMPANY, INCORPORATED" FACILITY LOCATED AT 234 SOUTH JEFFERSON, DELPHOS, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 1 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.7 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT AND SHALL OPERATE SAID BOILER SUCH THAT THE FOLLOWING AVERAGE OPERATING RATES ARE NOT EXCEEDED FOR ANY CALENDAR DAY: FIRST QUARTER, 85 MM BTU PER HOUR; SECOND QUARTER, 85 MM BTU PER HOUR; THIRD QUARTER, 85 MM BTU PER HOUR; FOURTH QUARTER, 85 MM BTU PER HOUR.

3745-18-89 WARREN COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 3.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "LEBANON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 1883060053) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "LEBANON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION" FACILITY LOCATED IN LEBANON, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B002) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 5.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-90 WASHINGTON COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(D) THE "UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0684020006) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION" FACILITY LOCATED ON ROUTE 7, MARIETTA, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B004) TO EXCEED 9.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-91 WAYNE COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 7.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "APPLE CREEK STATE INSTITUTE" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0285000028) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "APPLE CREEK STATE INSTITUTE" FACILITY LOCATED IN APPLE CREEK, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 3, 4, 5, AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B004) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.3 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(C) THE "ORRVILLE MILK COMPANY" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0285010092) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "ORRVILLE MILK COMPANY" FACILITY LOCATED AT 429 WESTWOOD AVENUE, ORRVILLE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER FF-16 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 1.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(D) THE "KOPPERS COMPANY, INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0285010156) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "KOPPERS COMPANY, INCORPORATED" FACILITY LOCATED ON ORR STREET EXTENSION, ORRVILLE, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBER 1 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.3 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(F) THE "MORTON SALT COMPANY, DIVISION OF MORTON-NORWICH PRODUCTS, INCORPORATED" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0285020059) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "MORTON SALT COMPANY, DIVISION OF MORTON-NORWICH PRODUCTS INCORPORATED," FACILITY LOCATED AT 151 SOUTH INDUSTRIAL STREET, RITTMAN, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 AND 2 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 AND B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 7.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

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(G) THE "PACKAGING CORPORATION OF AMERICA" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0285020076) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF "THE PACKAGING CORPORATION OF AMERICA" FACILITY LOCATED ON INDUSTRIAL STREET, RITTMAN, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS INDICATED:

(1) BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003); A MAXIMUM OF 7.0 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

(2) BOILER NUMBER 4 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B004); A MAXIMUM OF 1.2 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(H) THE "COLLEGE OF WOOSTER" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0285030180) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "COLLEGE OF WOOSTER" FACILITY LOCATED ON EAST UNIVERSITY STREET, WOOSTER, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 3 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B001 THROUGH B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 5.4 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER.

3745-18-92 WILLIAMS COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "TOLEDO EDISON COMPANY, STRYKER SUBSTATION" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0386000006) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "TOLEDO EDISON COMPANY, STRYKER SUBSTATION" FACILITY LOCATED ON WEST LYNN STREET, STRYKER, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM TURBINE NUMBER 1 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER B001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 0.7 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(C) THE"BRYAN MUNICIPAL LIGHT AND WATER UTILITIES"(OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0386010200) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE"BRYAN MUNICIPAL LIGHT AND WATER UTILITIES"FACILITY LOCATED AT 225 SOUTH EMMITT STREET, BRYAN, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM GAS TURBINE NUMBERS 5 AND 6 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B002 AND B003) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 0.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH TURBINE.

3745-18-93 WOOD COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(D) THE"BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY"(OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0387029240) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE"BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY" FACILITY LOCATED IN BOWLING GREEN, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM BOILER NUMBERS 1, 2, 3, AND 5 (OEPA SOURCE NUMBERS B003 AND B004): TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 4.7 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT FROM EACH BOILER AND SHALL OPERATE SAID BOILERS SUCH THAT THE FOLLOWING COMBINED AVERAGE OPERATING RATES ARE NOT EXCEEDED FOR ANY CALENDAR DAY: FIRST QUARTER, 122 MM BTU PER HOUR; SECOND QUARTER, 122 MM BTU PER HOUR; THIRD QUARTER, 65 MM BTU PER HOUR; FOURTH QUARTER, 122 MM BTU PER HOUR.

3745-18-94 WYANDOT COUNTY EMISSION LIMITS.

(A) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING UNIT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BELOW, SHALL CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ANY SOURCE TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 2.6 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER MM BTU ACTUAL HEAT INPUT.

(B) THE "CLAYCRAFT COMPANY, PLANT 1" (OEPA PREMISE NUMBER 0388010001) OR ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE "CLAYCRAFT COMPANY, PLANT 1" FACILITY LOCATED ON NORTH SPRING STREET, UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO SHALL NOT CAUSE OR PERMIT THE EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM THE PERIODIC BRICK KILN (OEPA SOURCE NUMBER P001) TO EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 6.5 POUNDS OF SULFUR DIOXIDE PER TON OF BRICKS PRODUCED.

OAC 3745-21 CONTROL OF ORGANIC COMPOUND AND CARBON MONOXIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

3745-21-01 Definitions.

(A) Except as otherwise provided in this rule, the definitions in rule 3745-15-01 of the Administrative Code shall apply to this Chapter.

(B) As used in Chapter 3745-21 of the Administrative Code:

(1) "Day" means a twenty-four period beginning at midnight.

(2) "Incinerator" means a combustion apparatus designed for high temperature operation in which solid, semisolid, liquid, or gaseous combustible wastes are ignited and burned.

(3) "Organic compound" means any compound of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, methane, ethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform), methylene chloride and trichlorotrifluoroethane.

(4) "Potential to emit" means the capability at maximum capacity to emit an organic compound in the absence of air pollution control equipment.

(C) As used in rule 3745-21-07 of the Administrative Code (pertaining to the control of emissions of organic materials from stationary sources):

(1) "Architectural coating" means any coating used for residential, public, commercial and industrial buildings, bridges, other structures and their appurtenances.

(2) "Effluent water separator" means any tank, box, sump, or other container in which any volatile photochemically reactive material floating on or entrained or contained in water entering such tank, box, sump, or other container is physically separated and removed from such water prior to outfall, drainage, or recovery of such water.

(3) "Liquid organic material" means any organic material which is a liquid at standard conditions.

(4) "Organic material" means any chemical compound containing carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, metallic carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

(5) "Photochemically reactive material" means any liquid organic material with an aggregate of more than twenty per cent of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified below or which exceed any of the following individual percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of liquid:

(a) A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers or ketones having an olefinic or cyclo-olefinic type of unsaturation: five per cent;

(b) A combination of aromatic hydrocarbons with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene: eight per cent;

(c) A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, tricholorethylene or toluene: twenty per cent.

Whenever any organic material or any constituent of an organic material may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one of the above groups of organic compounds, it shall be considered as a member of the most reactive chemical group, that is, that group having the least allowable per cent of the total volume of liquid.

(6) "Submerged fill pipe" means any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is six inches above the bottom of the tank; or when applied to a tank which is loaded from the side, shall mean any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is eighteen inches above the bottom of the tank.

(7) "Volatile photochemically reactive material" means any photochemically reactive material which has a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions.

(D) As used in paragraphs (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I), (J), (K), and (S) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code (pertaining to the surface coating of automobiles and light-duty trucks, cans, coils, paper, fabrics, vinyl, metal furniture, magnet wire, and large appliances, and other surface coating at Alside) and in rule 3745-21-10 of the Administrative Code:

(1) "Automobile" means a passenger car or passenger car derivative capable of seating not more than twelve passengers.

(2) "Automobile or light-duty truck assembly plant" means a facility where automobile and/or light-duty truck bodies, frames and associated parts, are assembled for eventual inclusion into a finished product ready for sale to vehicle dealers. Customizers, body shops and other repainters are excluded from this definition.

(3) "Basecoat" means the exterior base coating of a two-piece can or the exterior and interior base coating of a three-piece can or three-piece can end.

(4) "Can" means a single walled metal container constructed wholly of tin plate, terne plate, black plate (including tin-free steel), waste plate, aluminum sheet, or impact extrusions designed for packaging products. It excludes "steel pails" defined as single walled shipping containers having capacities of one gallon or greater and which are cylindrically constructed of steel of 29-gauge or heavier.

(5) "Coating or surface coating" means a material applied to the surface of an object for decorative, protective or functional purposes.

(6) "Coating applicator" means an apparatus used to apply a surface coating.

(7) "Coating line" means a series of one or more coating applicators, flash-off areas and ovens wherein a surface coating is applied, dried, and/or cured.

(8) "Coil" means a flat metal sheet or strip that comes in a roll.

(9) "Enamel" means a type of surface coating in which drying occurs by evaporation of the solvent and polymerization of the pigmented drying oils.

(10) "End sealing compound" means a synthetic rubber or plastic compound which is applied onto can ends and which functions as a gasket when the end is assembled on the can.

(11) "ELECTRODEPOSITION" MEANS THE APPLICATION OF A SURFACE COATING TO AN OBJECT BY IMMERSING THE OBJECT INTO A WATER BATH CONTAINING THE SURFACE COATING MATERIAL AND INDUCING AN ELECTRIC POTENTIAL BETWEEN THE OBJECT AND THE BATH.

(12) "EXTERIOR BASE COATING" MEANS A COATING APPLIED TO THE EXTERIOR OF A CAN TO PROVIDE EXTERIOR PROTECTION TO THE METAL AND/OR TO PROVIDE BACKGROUND FOR THE LITHOGRAPHIC OR PRINTING OPERATION.

(13) "EXTERIOR BOTTOM END" MEANS THE OUTSIDE SURFACE OF THE BOTTOM SIDE OF A TWO-PIECE CAN.

(14) "FABRIC COATING" MEANS A COATING APPLIED TO A TEXTILE SUBSTRATE BY MEANS OF A KNIFE, ROLL OR ROTOGRAVURE COATER.

(15) "FINAL REPAIR TOPCOAT" MEANS A SURFACE COATING WHICH IS APPLIED TO REPAIR TOPCOAT IMPERFECTIONS.

(16) "FLASHOFF AREA" MEANS THE AREA OF A FACILITY THROUGH WHICH COATED MATERIALS TRAVEL FROM THE COATING APPLICATOR TO THE OVEN.

(17) "FLEXOGRAPHIC PRINTING" MEANS THE APPLICATION OF A COATING MATERIAL TO A SUBSTRATE BY MEANS OF A ROLL COATER WHERE THE PATTERN TO BE APPLIED APPEARS ON THE RAISED AREAS OF THE ROLL. THE COATING MATERIAL IS TRANSFERRED TO THE SUBSTRATE FROM THE RAISED AREAS AND NOT THE RECESSED AREAS.

(18) "GUIDECOAT OR SURFACER" MEANS A SURFACE COATING APPLIED OVER A ROUGH OR SANDED AREA WHICH CONTAINS A PRIME COAT FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREVENTING CORROSION OF THE METAL AND/OR AIDING THE ADHESION OF A TOPCOAT TO THE SURFACE.

(19) "INTERIOR BASE COATING" MEANS A COATING APPLIED TO THE INTERIOR OF A CAN.

(20) "INTERIOR BODY COATING" MEANS A COATING APPLIED SUBSEQUENT TO THE APPLICATION OF AN INTERIOR BASE COATING TO THE INTERIOR OF A CAN BODY.

(21) "KNIFE COATER" MEANS AN APPARATUS IN WHICH A COATING MATERIAL IS APPLIED TO A SUBSTRATE BY DRAWING THE SUBSTRATE BENEATH A KNIFE THAT IS DESIGNED TO SPREAD THE COATING EVENLY OVER THE WIDTH OF THE SUBSTRATE.

(22) "LACQUER" MEANS A TYPE OF SURFACE COATING IN WHICH DRYING OCCURS BY EVAPORATION OF THE SOLVENT AND DEPOSITION OF THE RESIN AND ANY PIGMENT.

(23) "LARGE APPLIANCE" MEANS DOOR, CASE, LID, PANEL, AND/OR INTERIOR SUPPORT PART OF A RESIDENTIAL OR COMMERCIAL WASHER, DRYER, RANGE, REFRIGERATOR, FREEZER, WATER HEATER, DISHWASHER, TRASH COMPACTOR, AIR CONDITIONER OR OTHER SIMILAR PRODUCT.

(24) "LIGHT-DUTY TRUCK" MEANS A MOTOR VEHICLE RATED AT 8500 POUNDS GROSS WEIGHT OR LESS WHICH IS DESIGNED PRIMARILY FOR HIGHWAY USE AND FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF PROPERTY, OR IS A DERIVATIVE OF SUCH VEHICLE.

(25) "LINE" MEANS THE SAME AS COATING LINE.

(26) "MAGNET WIRE COATING" MEANS A COATING OF ELECTRICALLY INSULATING VARNISH OR ENAMEL WHICH IS APPLIED TO ALUMINUM OR COPPER WIRE PRIOR TO ITS FORMATION INTO AN ELECTROMAGNETIC COIL.

(27) "METAL FURNITURE" MEANS ANY METAL PART OF HOUSEHOLD OR OFFICE FURNITURE.

(28) "OVEN" MEANS A CHAMBER WITHIN WHICH HEAT IS USED FOR ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES: DRY, BAKE, CURE OR POLYMERIZE A SURFACE COATING.

(29) "OVERVARNISH" MEANS A SURFACE COATING APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER INK.

(30) "PAPER COATING" MEANS A COATING APPLIED TO PAPER, PRESSURE SENSITIVE TAPES, PLASTIC FILM, OR METAL FOIL BY MEANS OF A KNIFE, ROLL OR ROTAGRAVURE COATER. EXCLUDED FROM THIS DEFINITION ARE COATINGS APPLIED BY COATING APPLICATORS EMPLOYING ROTOGRAVURE PRINTING OR FLEXOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

(31) "PRIME COAT" MEANS A SURFACE COATING WHICH IS USED TO AID THE ADHESION OF A TOPCOAT TO A SURFACE AND/OR PREVENT CORROSION OF THE METAL BEING COATED. FOR THE PURPOSE OF EMISSION LIMITATIONS, GUIDECOAT AND SURFACER ARE INCLUDED IN THE DEFINITION OF PRIME COAT.

(32) "ROLL COATER" MEANS AN APPARATUS IN WHICH A COATING MATERIAL IS APPLIED TO A SUBSTRATE BY MEANS OF A ROLL OR ROLLS.

(33) "ROTOGRAVURE COATER" MEANS AN APPARATUS IN WHICH A COATING MATERIAL IS APPLIED TO A SUBSTRATE BY MEANS OF A ROLL COATER WHERE THE PATTERN TO BE APPLIED IS ETCHED OR ENGRAVED ON A ROLL OR ROLLS. THE COATING MATERIAL IS PICKED UP IN THE RECESSED AREAS OF THE ROLL, AND IS TRANSFERRED TO THE SUBSTRATE.

(34) "ROTOGRAVURE PRINTING" MEANS THE APPLICATION OF A COATING BY ROTOGRAVURE COATER WHEREBY THE COATING IS NOT UNIFORM ACROSS THE WEB.

(35) "SINGLE COAT" MEANS A SINGLE FILM OF COATING APPLIED DIRECTLY TO THE SUBSTRATE OMITTING THE PRIMER APPLICATION.

(36) "SIDE-SEAM" MEANS THE WELDED, CEMENTED, OR SOLDERED SEAM OF A THREE-PIECE CAN.

(37) "SOUND-PROOFING MATERIAL" MEANS A SURFACE COATING APPLIED FOR THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF REDUCING THE TRANSMISSION OF NOISE INTO OR THROUGH THE COATED OBJECT.

(38) "SURFACER" MEANS A SURFACE COATING APPLIED OVER A ROUGH OR SANDED AREA WHICH CONTAINS A PRIME COAT FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREVENTING CORROSION OF THE METAL AND/OR AIDING THE ADHESION OF A TOPCOAT.

(39) "TOPCOAT" MEANS ONE OR MORE SURFACE COATINGS, EXCLUDING FINAL REPAIR TOPCOAT, WHICH ARE APPLIED AFTER THE PRIME COAT FOR DESIRED AESTHETIC EFFECTS.

(40) "TRANSFER EFFICIENCY" MEANS THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COATING SOLIDS DELIVERED TO A COATING APPLICATOR WHICH ADHERE TO THE OBJECT BEING COATED.

(41) "VINYL COATING" MEANS A COATING OR PRINTING APPLIED TO THE SURFACE OF VINYL COATED FABRIC, VINYL SHEETS, OR OTHER VINYL PRODUCTS.

(42) "VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND" (ALSO DENOTED AS "VOC") MEANS ANY ORGANIC COMPOUND THAT HAS A VAPOR PRESSURE GREATER THAN 0.1 MILLIMETERS OF MERCURY AT STANDARD CONDITIONS.

(E) AS USED IN PARAGRAPHS (L) AND (M) OF RULE 3745-21-09 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (PERTAINING TO THE STORAGE OF PETROLEUM LIQUIDS IN FIXED ROOF TANKS AND TO REFINERY VACUUM PRODUCING SYSTEMS, WASTEWATER SEPARATORS, AND PROCESS UNIT TURNAROUNDS):

(1) "CONDENSATE" MEANS ANY ORGANIC COMPOUND SEPARATED FROM NATURAL GAS WHICH CONDENSES DUE TO CHANGES IN THE TEMPERATURE AND/OR PRESSURE AND REMAINS LIQUID AT STANDARD CONDITIONS.

(2) "CRUDE OIL" MEANS A NATURALLY OCCURRING MIXTURE WHICH CONSISTS OF HYDROCARBONS AND/OR SULFUR, NITROGEN AND/OR OXYGEN DERIVATIVES OF HYDROCARBONS AND WHICH IS A LIQUID AT STANDARD CONDITIONS.

(3) "CUSTODY TRANSFER" MEANS THE TRANSFER OF PRODUCED CRUDE OIL AND/OR CONDENSATE, AFTER PROCESSING AND/OR TREATING IN THE PRODUCING OPERATIONS, FROM STORAGE TANKS OR AUTOMATIC TRANSFER FACILITIES TO PIPELINES OR ANY OTHER FORMS OF TRANSPORTATION.

(4) "FIREBOX" MEANS THE CHAMBER OR COMPARTMENT OF A BOILER OR FURNACE IN WHICH MATERIALS ARE BURNED, BUT DOES NOT MEAN THE COMBUSTION CHAMBER OF AN INCINERATOR.

(5) "FIXED ROOF TANK" MEANS A STEEL CYLINDRICAL SHELL WITH A PERMANENTLY AFFIXED ROOF.

(6) "INTERNAL FLOATING ROOF" MEANS A COVER OR ROOF IN A FIXED ROOF TANK WHICH RESTS UPON AND IS SUPPORTED BY THE PETROLEUM LIQUID BEING CONTAINED AND IS EQUIPPED WITH A CLOSURE SEAL OR SEALS TO CLOSE THE SPACE BETWEEN THE ROOF EDGE AND TANK SHELL.

(7) "PETROLEUM LIQUIDS" MEANS CRUDE OIL, CONDENSATE, AND ANY FINISHED OR INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED OR EXTRACTED IN A PETROLEUM REFINERY.

(8) "PETROLEUM REFINERY" MEANS ANY FACILITY ENGAGED IN PRODUCING GASOLINE, KEROSENE, DISTILLATE FUEL OILS, RESIDUAL FUEL OILS, LUBRICANTS, OR OTHER PRODUCTS THROUGH DISTILLATION OF CRUDE OIL, OR THROUGH REDISTILLATION CRACKING, EXTRACTION, OR REFORMING OF UNFINISHED CRUDE OIL DERIVATIVES.

(9) "REFINERY FUEL GAS" MEANS ANY GAS WHICH IS GENERATED BY A PETROLEUM REFINERY PROCESS UNIT AND WHICH IS COMBUSTED, INCLUDING ANY GASEOUS MIXTURE OF NATURAL GAS AND FUEL GAS.

(10) "TRUE VAPOR PRESSURE" MEANS THE EQUILIBRIUM PARTIAL PRESSURE EXERTED BY A PETROLEUM LIQUID AS DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH METHODS DESCRIBED IN AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE BULLETIN 2517, "EVAPORATION LOSS FROM FLOATING ROOF TANKS", 1962.

(11) "Turnaround" means the procedure of shutting a refinery unit down after a run to do necessary maintenance and repair work and subsequently putting the unit back in operation.

(12) "Vacuum producing system" means any reciprocating, rotary, or centrifugal blower or compressor, or any jet ejector or device that takes suction from a pressure below atmospheric and discharges against atmospheric pressure.

(F) As used in paragraph (N) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code (pertaining to the use of cutback asphalts in road paving):

(1) "Asphaltic cement" means a dark brown to black cement-like material (solid, semisolid, or liquid in consistency) in which the predominating constituents are bitumens which occur in nature as such or which are obtained as residue in refining petroleum.

(2) "Cutback asphalt" means the liquified mixture resulting from the blending of petroleum solvents (diluents) with asphaltic cement.

(3) "Penetrating prime coat" means an application of low viscosity liquid asphalt to an absorbent surface.

(G) As used in paragraph (O) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code (pertaining to solvent metal cleaning) and in rule 3745-21-10 of the Administrative Code:

(1) "Cold cleaning" means the batch process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by spraying, brushing, flushing or immersion while maintaining the solvent below its boiling point. Wipe cleaning is not included in this definition.

(2) "Conveyorized degreasing" means the continuous process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by operating with either cold or vaporized solvents.

(3) "Freeboard height" means,

(a) For cold cleaning, the distance from the solvent surface to the top edge of the degreaser tank, and

(b) For open top vapor degreasing, the distance from the top of the vapor zone to the top of the degreaser tank.

(4) "Freeboard ratio" means the freeboard height divided by the width of the degreaser air/solvent area. The same units of measurement should be used for all dimensions.

(5) "Open top vapor degreasing" means the batch process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by condensing hot solvent vapor on the colder metal parts.

(6) "Solvent" means any organic compound which is liquid at standard conditions and which is used as a dissolver, viscosity reducer, or cleaning agent.

(7) "Solvent metal cleaning" means the process of cleaning soils from metal surfaces by cold cleaning, open top vapor degreasing or conveyorized degreasing.

(H) As used in paragraphs (P), (Q) and (R) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code (pertaining to bulk gasoline plants, bulk gasoline terminals, and gasoline dispensing facilities) and in rule 3745-21-10 of the Administrative Code:

(1) "Bottom filling" means the filling of a delivery vessel through an opening that is flush with the bottom of the delivery vessel's compartment.

(2) "Bulk gasoline plant" means a gasoline storage and distribution facility which receives gasoline primarily via delivery vessel, stores it in one or more stationary tanks, and subsequently dispenses it via delivery vessel.

(3) "Bulk gasoline terminal" means a gasoline storage and distribution facility which receives gasoline primarily via pipeline, ship, or barge; stores it in one or more stationary tanks; and subsequently dispenses it primarily via delivery vessel.

(4) "Delivery vessel" means a tank truck, tank equipped trailer, a railroad tank car, or other mobile source, except ship or barge, equipped with a storage tank used for the transport of gasoline from a source of supply to stationary tanks at a gasoline dispensing facility or bulk gasoline plant.

(5) "External floating roof" means a storage vessel cover in an open top tank consisting of a double deck or pontoon single deck which rests upon and is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell.

(6) "Gasoline" means any petroleum distillate which is used as a motor fuel and has a Reid vapor pressure of 4.0 pounds or greater.

(7) "Gasoline dispensing facility" means any site where gasoline is dispensed to motor vehicle gasoline tanks from stationary storage tanks.

(8) "Internal floating roof" means a cover or roof in a fixed roof tank which rests upon and is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell.

(9) "Reid vapor pressure" means the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile nonviscous petroleum liquids except liquefied petroleum gases as determined by American Society for Testing and Materials, Part 17, 1973, D-323-72 (reapproved 1977).

(10) "Submerged fill pipe" means any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is six inches above the bottom of the tank, or when applied to a tank which is loaded from the side, shall mean any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is eighteen inches above the bottom of the tank.

(11) "Top submerged filling" means the filling of a delivery vessel by means of a fill pipe which descends through an open hatch on the top of the delivery vessel to within six inches of the bottom of the delivery vessel's compartment.

(12) "Vapor balance system" means a combination of pipes or hoses which create a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading tank and a receiving tank such that vapors displaced from the receiving tank are transferred to the tank being unloaded.

(13) "Vapor collection system" means a vapor transport system which forces vapors from a delivery vessel or storage tank into a vapor control system.

(14) "Vapor control system" means control equipment designed to recover or incinerate volatile organic compounds received from the vapor collection system.

(15) "Vapor tight" means free of any vapor leaks to the extent possible based upon good engineering design and practice.

3745-21-02 Ambient air quality standards and guidelines.

(A) Ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide, to be applicable throughout the area, shall be as follows:

(1) The maximum eight hour arithmetic mean concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year shall be ten milligrams per cubic meter (nine parts per million by volume).

(2) The maximum one hour arithmetic mean concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year shall be forty milligrams per cubic meter (thirty-five parts per million by volume).

(B) The ambient air quality standard for ozone to be applicable throughout the area, shall be a maximum one hour arithmetic mean concentration not to be exceeded more than one day per year of two hundred and forty micrograms per cubic meter (0.12 parts per million by volume). The expected number of exceedances per year shall be determined in accordance with the procedures in "Appendix H" of the Federal Register, volume 44, number 28, February 8, 1979, pages 8220 and 8221.

(C) The ambient air quality guideline for non-methane hydrocarbons, to be applicable throughout the area, shall be a maximum three hour arithmetic mean concentration of one hundred sixty micrograms per cubic meter (0.24 parts per million by volume measured as carbon) not to be exceeded between the hours of six a.m. and nine a.m. the non-methane hydrocarbons guideline is to be used for the purpose of devising implementation plans to achieve the ozone air quality standard.

3745-21-03 Methods of ambient air quality measurement.

(A) For purposes of ascertaining, defining, and measuring ambient air quality, air contaminants shall be measured by the method or methods stated in paragraphs (B) to (D) of this rule or by such other methods as may be approved by the director.

(B) Concentrations of carbon monoxide shall be determined as follows:

(1) Hourly integrated concentrations of carbon monoxide shall be determined through the use of a continuous sampling and recording device utilizing the non-dispersive infrared principle. Instruments used must be designated "Reference Methods" or "Equivalent Methods" in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 53, as such existed on July 1, 1977.

(2) Eight hour concentrations shall be determined by arithmetically averaging the hourly integrated data, obtained as described in paragraph (B)(1) of this rule, for any eight-hour period.

(C) Concentrations of ozone shall be determined through the use of a continuous sampling and recording device utilizing either the chemiluminescent or the ultra-violet absorption method of measurement. Instruments used must be designated "Reference Methods" or "Equivalent Methods" in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 53, as such existed on July 1, 1977.

(D) Concentrations of non-methane hydrocarbons shall be determined as follows:

(1) Hourly concentrations of non-methane hydrocarbons shall be determined as the difference between hourly integrated concentrations of total hydrocarbons and hourly integrated concentrations of methane. Total hydrocarbon and methane concentrations shall be determined through the use of a continuous sampling and recording device utilizing the flame ionization method of detection and an appropriate means of providing a separate measurement of the methane fraction.

(2) Three-hour concentrations shall be determined by arithmetically averaging the hourly integrated data, obtained as described in paragraph (D)(1) of this rule, for each of the eight, three-hour periods of a calendar day (beginning at midnight).

3745-21-04 Attainment dates and compliance time schedules.

(A) Attainment of established air quality standards for carbon monoxide and ozone, within the area, through the orderly application of pollution control techniques, shall be accomplished as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event shall such time be later than December 31, 1987.

(B) Certification and permit application requirements.

(1) No later than December 1, 1979 any owner or operator of any air contaminant source subject to, and not specifically exempted from, rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall either:

(a) Certify in writing to the director that such source is in compliance with all requirements of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code. Such certification shall include: equipment description, Ohio environmental protection agency permit application number (if assigned), and all necessary data (consistent with the appropriate permit application appendices) and calculations which confirm the compliance status. The certification shall also include an application for a permit to operate such source in accordance with rule 3745-35-02 of the Administrative Code if such source does not possess an effective permit; or

(b) Submit an application for a permit to operate or an application for a modification to a permit to operate in accordance with rule 3745-35-02 of the Administrative Code. Such application shall include a compliance program which will bring the source into compliance with all the requirements of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code as expeditiously as practicable but in no event later than the dates specified in paragraph (C) of this rule, and shall identify all reasonable interim control measures.

(2) The certification and/or permit to operate application required by paragraph (B) of this rule may include multiple facilities if such facilities are subject exclusively to paragraph (R) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code (pertaining to gasoline dispensing facilities).

(C) Compliance time schedules.

(1) No owner or operator may cause, permit, or allow the operation or other use of any air contaminant source in violation of the limitations specified in rule 3745-21-07 of the Administrative Code or rule 3745-21-08 of the Administrative Code beyond April 15, 1977.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (C)(21) to (C)(26) of this rule, any owner or operator of an automobile or light-duty truck assembly plant which is subject to the requirements of paragraph (C) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall achieve compliance with said requirements as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedule:

(a) Submit final control plan by July 1, 1980;

(b) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by December 1, 1980;

(c) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by March 1, 1981;

(d) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by September 1, 1982; and

(e) Achieve final compliance by December 1, 1982.

(3) Any owner or operator of a can coating line which is subject to the requirements of paragraph (D) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall achieve compliance with said requirements as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedule:

(a) Submit final control plan by April 1, 1980;

(b) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue order for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by October 1, 1980;

(c) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by July 1, 1981;

(d) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by January 1, 1982; and

(e) Achieve final compliance by April 1, 1982.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (C)(20) of this rule, any owner or operator of a coil coating line which is subject to the requirements of paragraph (E) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall achieve compliance with said requirements as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedule:

(a) Submit final control plan by April 1, 1980;

(b) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by October 1, 1980;

(c) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by July 1, 1981;

(d) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by January 1, 1982; and

(e) Achieve final compliance by April 1, 1982.

(5) Any owner or operator of a paper coating line which is subject to the requirements of paragraph (F) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall achieve compliance with said requirements as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedule:

(a) Submit final control plan by April 1, 1980;

(b) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by October 1, 1980;

(c) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by July 1, 1981;

(d) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by January 1, 1982; and

(e) Achieve final compliance by April 1, 1982.

(6) Any owner or operator of a fabric coating line which is subject to the requirements of paragraph (G) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall achieve compliance with said requirements as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadline in the following schedule:

(a) Submit final control plan by April 1, 1980;

(b) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by October 1, 1980;

(c) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by July 1, 1981;

(d) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by January 1, 1982; and

(e) Achieve final compliance by April 1, 1982.

(7) Any owner or operator of a vinyl coating line which is subject to the requirements of paragraph (H) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall achieve compliance with said requirement as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadline in the following schedule:

(a) Submit final control plan by April 1, 1980;

(b) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by October 1, 1980;

(c) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by July 1, 1981;

(d) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by January 1, 1982; and

(e). Achieve final compliance by April 1, 1982.

(8) Any owner or operator of a metal funiture coating line which is subject to the requirements of paragraph (I) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall achieve compliance with said requirements as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedule:

(a) Submit final control plan by April 1, 1980;

(b) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by October 1, 1980;

(c) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by July 1, 1981;

(d) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by January 1, 1982; and

(e) Achieve final compliance by April 1, 1982.

(9) Any owner or operator of a magnet wire coating line which is subject to the requirements of paragraph (J) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall achieve compliance with said requirements as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedule:

(a) Submit final control plan by March 1, 1980;

(b) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by May 1, 1980;

(c) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by February 1, 1981;

(d) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by August 1, 1981; and

(e) Achieve final compliance by November 1, 1981.

(10) Any owner or operator of a large appliance coating line which is subject to the requirements of paragraph (K) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall achieve compliance with said requirements as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedule:

(a) Submit final control plan by April 1, 1980;

(b) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by October 1, 1980;

(c) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by July 1, 1981;

(d) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by January 1, 1982; and

(e) Achieve final compliance by April 1, 1982.

(11) Any owner or operator of a fixed roof tank which is subject to the requirements of paragraph (L) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall achieve compliance with said requirements as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedule:

(a) Submit final control plan by March 1, 1980;

(b) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control process modification by May 1, 1980;

(c) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by February 1, 1981;

(d) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by October 1, 1981; and

(e) Achieve final compliance by January 1, 1982.

(12) Any owner or operator of a refinery vacuum producing system which is subject to the requirements of paragraph (M)(1) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall achieve compliance with said requirements as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedule:

(a) Submit final control plan by February 1, 1980;

(b) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by June 1, 1980;

(c) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by October 1, 1981;

(d) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by October 1, 1982; and

(e) Achieve final compliance by December 31, 1982.

(13) Any owner or operator of a refinery wastewater separator which is subject to the requirements of paragraph (M)(2) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall achieve compliance with said requirements as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedule:

(a) Submit final control plan by December 1, 1979;

(b) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by February 1, 1980;

(c) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by August 1, 1980;

(d) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by November 1, 1980; and

(e) Achieve final compliance by January 1, 1981.

(14) Any owner or operator of a refinery process unit turnaround which is subject to the requirements of paragraph (M)(3) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall achieve compliance with said requirements as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedule:

(a) Submit final control plan by February 1, 1980;

(b) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by June 1, 1980;

(c) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by October 1, 1981;

(d) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by October 1, 1982; and

(e) Achieve final compliance by December 31, 1982.

(15) No person may allow or permit the use or application of cutback asphalts in road paving on or after April 15, 1981 except as provided in paragraph (N)(2) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code.

(16) Any owner or operator of a solvent metal cleaning operation which is subject to the requirements of paragraph (O) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall achieve compliance with said requirements as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedule:

(a) Submit final control plan by March 1, 1980;

(b) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by June 1, 1980;

(c) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by November 1, 1980;

(d) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by February 1, 1981; and

(e) Achieve final compliance by April 1, 1981.

(17) Any owner or operator of a bulk gasoline plant which is subject to the requirements of paragraph (P) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall achieve compliance with said requirements as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedule:

(a) Submit final control plan by February 1, 1980;

(b) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to acccomplish emission control or process modification by May 1, 1980;

(c) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by November 1, 1980;

(d) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by May 1, 1981; and

(e) Achieve final compliance by July 1, 1981.

*(18) Any owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal which is subject to the requirements of paragraph (Q) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall achieve compliance with said requirements as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedule:

(a) Submit final control plan by March 1, 1980;

(b) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by May 1, 1980;

(c) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by November 1, 1980;

(d) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by May 1, 1981; and

(e) Achieve final compliance by July 1, 1981.

(19) Any owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility which is subject to the requirements of paragraph (R) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code shall achieve compliance with said requirements as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedule:

(a) Submit final control plan by March 1, 1980;

(b) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by August 1, 1980;

(c) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by February 1, 1981;

(d) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by May 1, 1981; and

(e) Achieve final compliance by July 1, 1981.

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*Disapproved in its application to sources covered by the compliance schedule in old rule 3745-21-04 (C)(1).

(20) Alside, Inc. or any subsequent owner or operator of the Alside, Inc. facility located at 3773 Akron-Cleveland road, North Hampton township, Summit county, Ohio shall achieve compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (E) and (S) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedules:

(a) Achieve final compliance with paragraph (E) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code by July 1, 1979; and

(b) Compliance with paragraph (S) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code:

(i) Submit final control plan by March 1, 1980;

(ii) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by May 1, 1980;

(iii) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by July 1, 1980;

(iv) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by June 1, 1981; and

(v) Achieve final compliance by July 1, 1981.

(21) General Motors Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of the General Motors Corporation automobile assembly plant located at 2200 Hallock-Young road, Lordstown, Ohio shall achieve compliance with the requirements of paragraph (C) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedules:

(a) Compliance with paragraph (C)(1)(a)(i) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code:

(i) Submit final control plan by July 1, 1980;

(ii) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by December 1, 1980;

(iii) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by March 1, 1981;

(iv) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by October 1, 1982; and

(v) Achieve final compliance by December 31, 1982; and

(b) Compliance with paragraphs (C)(1)(a)(ii), (C)(1)(c) and (C)(1)(d) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code:

(i) Submit final control plan by July 1, 1983;

(ii) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by December 1, 1983;

(iii) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by March 1, 1984;

(iv) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by October 1, 1985; and

(v) Achieve final compliance by December 31, 1985.

(22) General Motors Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of the General Motors Corporation light-duty truck assembly plant located at 2200 Hallock-Young road, Lordstown, Ohio shall achieve compliance with the requirements of paragraph (C) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedules:

(a) Compliance with paragraph (C)(1)(a)(i) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code:

  (i) Submit final control plan by July 1, 1980;

  (ii) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by December 1, 1980;

  (iii) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by March 1, 1981;

  (iv) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by October 1, 1982; and

  (v) Achieve final compliance by December 31, 1982; and

(b) Compliance with paragraphs (C)(1)(a)(ii), (C)(1)(c) and (C)(1)(d) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code:

  (i) Submit final control plan by July 1, 1982;

  (ii) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by December 1, 1982;

  (iii) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by March 1, 1983;

  (iv) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by October 1, 1984; and

  (v) Achieve final compliance by December 31, 1984.

(23) General Motors Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of the General Motors Corporation automobile assembly plant located at 4726 Smith road, Norwood, Ohio shall achieve compliance with the requirements of paragraph (C) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedule:

(a) Compliance with paragraphs (C)(1)(a)(i) and (C)(1)(c) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code:

(i) Submit final control plan by December 1, 1979;

(ii) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by January 1, 1980;

(iii) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by March 1, 1980;

(iv) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by October 1, 1981; and

(v) Achieve final compliance by December 31, 1981; and

(b) Compliance with paragraphs (C)(1)(a)(ii) and (C)(1)(d) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code:

(i) Submit final control plan by July 1, 1980;

(ii) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by December 1, 1980;

(iii) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by March 1, 1981;

(iv) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by October 1, 1982; and

(v) Achieve final compliance by December 31, 1982.

(24) Ford Motor Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Ford Motor Company automobile and light-duty truck assembly plant located at 5401 Baumhart Road, Lorain, Ohio shall achieve compliance with the requirements of of paragraph (C) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedules:

(a) Compliance with paragraph (C)(1)(a)(i) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code:

(i) Submit final control plan by July 1, 1980;

(ii) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by December 1, 1980;

(iii) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by March 1, 1981;

(iv) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by October 1, 1982; and

(v) Achieve final compliance by December 31, 1982; and

(b) Compliance with paragraphs (C)(1)(a)(ii), (C)(1)(c) and (C)(1)(d) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code:

(i) Submit final control plan by July 1, 1984;

(ii) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by December 1, 1984;

(iii) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by March 1, 1985;

(iv) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by October 1, 1986; and

(v) Achieve final compliance by December 31, 1986.

(25) Ford Motor Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Ford Motor Company light-duty truck assembly plant located at Miller and Walker roads, Avon Lake, Ohio shall achieve compliance with the requirements of Paragraph (C) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedules:

(a) Compliance with paragraph (C)(1)(a)(i) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code:

(i) Submit final control plan by July 1, 1980;

(ii) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by December 1, 1980;

(iii) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by March 1, 1981;

(iv) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by October 1, 1982; and

(v) Achieve final compliance by December 31, 1982; and

(b) Compliance with paragraphs (C)(1)(a)(ii), (C)(1)(c) and (C)(1)(d) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code:

(i) Submit final control plan by July 1, 1984;

(ii) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by December 1, 1984;

(iii) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by March 1, 1985;

(iv) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by October 1, 1986; and

(v) Achieve final compliance by December 31, 1986.

(26) American Motors Jeep Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of the American Motors Jeep Corporation automobile assembly plant located at 940 North Cove Boulevard, Toledo, Ohio shall achieve compliance with the requirements of paragraph (C) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the deadlines in the following schedules:

(a) Compliance with paragraphs (C)(1)(a) and (C)(1)(d) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code:

(i) Submit final control plan by July 1, 1980;

(ii) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by December 1, 1980;

(iii) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by March 1, 1981;

(iv) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by October 1, 1982; and

(v) Achieve final compliance by December 31, 1982; and

(b) Compliance with paragraph (C)(1)(c) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code:

(i) Submit final control plan by July 1, 1984;

(ii) Award contracts for emission control systems or process modifications; or, issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification by December 1, 1984;

(iii) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by March 1, 1985;

(iv) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change by October 1, 1986; and

(v) Achieve final compliance by December 31, 1986.

3745-21-05 Non-degradation policy.

The significant and avoidable deterioration of air quality in any part of the area where presently existing air quality is equal to or better than that required by rule 3745-21-02 of the Administrative Code shall be prohibited.

3745-21-06 Classification of regions.

(A) The following counties shall be classified as "Priority I" for determining the applicability of rule 3745-21-07 of the Administrative Code: Butler, Clark, Clermont, Cuyahoga, Darke, Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Geauga, Greene, Hamilton, Lake, Licking, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Medina, Miami, Montgomery, Perry, Pickaway, Portage, Preble, Stark, Summit, Union, Warren and Wood.

(B) No county shall be classified as "Priority I" for determining the applicability of rule 3745-21-08 of the Administrative Code.

3745-21-07 Control of emissions of organic materials from stationary sources:

(A) Applicability.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (A)(2) of this rule, the requirements of this rule are applicable to all existing stationary sources located within a "Priority I" county as indicated in paragraph (A) of rule 3745-21-06 of the Administrative Code and to all new stationary sources regardless of location.

(2) The requirements of this rule shall not apply to the following sources:

(a) Sources which are in compliance with or specifically exempted from the applicable requirements of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code; and

(b) Sources which are not in compliance with the applicable requirements of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code and where the owner or operator of said sources has:

(i) Complied with the requirements of paragraph (B)(1) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code; and

(ii) Demonstrated to the satisfaction of the director that compliance with the requirements of rule 3745-21-07 of the Administrative Code would conflict with the achievement of compliance with the applicable requirements of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code.

(c) Sources which are located in Clark, Darke, Delaware, Fairfield, Geauga, Licking, Madison, Miami, Perry, Pickaway, Preble and Union counties and which are located at a facility having the potential to emit not more than one hundred tons of organic compounds per calendar year.

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this rule, all new stationary emission sources of photochemically reactive materials shall minimize such emissions by use of the latest available control techniques and operating practices in accordance with best current technology.

(C) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to preclude the use of alternative means to abate emissions, if such alternative is approved by the director and will not result in emissions significantly greater than would result from the application of the means specified herein.

(D) Storage of volatile photochemically reactive materials:

(1) No person shall place, store, or hold in any stationary tank, reservoir or other container of more than sixty-five thousand gallons capacity any volatile photochemically reactive material unless such tank, reservoir, or other container is a pressure tank capable of maintaining working pressures sufficient at all times to prevent vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere or is designed, and equipped with one of the following vapor loss control equipment:

(a) A floating pontoon or double-deck type cover equipped with closure seals to enclose any space between the cover's edge and compartment wall. This control equipment shall not be permitted if the volatile photochemically reactive material has a vapor pressure of 12.5 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions. All tank gauging or sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when tank gauging or sampling is taking place; or

(b) A vapor recovery system which reduces the emission of organic materials into the atmosphere by at least ninety per cent by weight. All tank gauging or sampling devices shall be gas tight except when tank gauging or sampling is taking place; or

(c) Other equipment or means of air pollution control as may be approved by the director.

(2) No person shall place, store, or hold in any stationary storage vessel of more than five hundred gallon capacity any volatile photochemically reactive material unless such vessel is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe, is loaded through the use of a portable loading tube which can be inserted below the liquid level line during loading operations, or is a pressure tank as described in paragraph (D)(1) of this rule or is fitted with a vapor recovery system as described in paragraph (D)(1)(b) of this rule.

(E) Volatile photochemically reactive materials loading facilities:

(1) No person shall load in any one day more than forty thousand gallons of any volatile photochemically reactive material into any tank truck, trailer, or railroad tank car from any loading facility unless the loading facility is equipped with a vapor collection and disposal system properly installed, in good working order, in operation, and consisting of one of the following:

(a) An adsorber system or condensation system which processes and recovers at least ninety per cent by weight of all vapors and gases from the equipment being controlled; or

(b) A vapor handling system which directs all vapors to a fuel gas system; or

(c) Other equipment or means for purposes of air pollution control as may be acceptable to and approved by the director.

(2) All loading from facilities subject to the provisions paragraphs (E)(1)(a) and (E)(1)(b) of this rule shall be accomplished in such a manner that all displaced vapors and gases shall be vented only to the vapor collection system. A means shall be provided to prevent liquid drainage from the loading device when it is not in use or to accomplish complete drainage before the loading device is disconnected.

(F) No person shall use any compartment of any vessel or device operated for the recovery of volatile photochemically reactive materials from an effluent water separator which recovers two hundred gallons a day or more of any volatile photochemically reactive material unless such compartment is equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices, properly installed, in good working order and in operation:

(1) A solid cover with all openings sealed and totally enclosing the liquid contents of the compartment. All gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place; or

(2) A floating pontoon or double-deck type cover equipped with closure seals to enclose any space between the cover's edge and compartment wall. All gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place; or

(3) A vapor recovery system which reduces the emission of organic materials into the atmosphere by at least ninety per cent by weight. All gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place; or

(4) Other equipment or means of air pollution control as may be approved by the director.

(G) Operations using liquid organic materials:

(1) A person shall not discharge more than 15 pounds of organic materials into the atmosphere in any one day, nor more than the three pounds in any one hour, from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance in which any liquid organic material or substance containing liquid organic material comes into contact with flame or is baked, heat-cured, or heat-polymerized, in the presence of oxygen, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least eighty-five per cent.

(2) A person shall not discharge more than forty pounds of organic material into the atmosphere in any one day, nor more than eight pounds in any one hour, from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance used under conditions other than described in paragraph (G)(1) of this rule for employing, applying, evaporating or drying any photochemically reactive material, or substance containing such photochemically reactive material, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least eighty-five per cent.

(3) Any series of articles, machines, equipment or other contrivances designed for processing a continuously moving sheet, web, strip, or wire which is subjected to any combination of operations described in paragraphs (G)(1) or (G)(2) of this rule involving any photochemically reactive material, shall be subject to compliance with paragraph (G)(2) of this rule. Where only nonphotochemically reactive materials are employed or applied, and where any portion or portions of said series of articles, machines, equipment, or other contrivances involves operations described in paragraph (G)(1) of this rule, said portions shall be collectively subject to compliance with paragraph (G)(1) of this rule.

(4) Emissions of organic materials to the atmosphere from the cleanup with photochemically reactive materials of any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in paragraphs (G)(1), (G)(2), or (G)(3) of this rule, shall be included with the other emissions of organic materials from that article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance for determining compliance with this rule.

(5) Emissions of organic materials to the atmosphere resulting from air or heated drying of products for the first twelve hours after their removal from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in paragraphs (G)(1), (G)(2), or (G)(3) of this rule shall be included with other emissions of organic materials from that article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, for determining compliance with this rule.

(6) Emission of organic materials into the atmosphere required to be controlled by paragraphs (G)(1), (G)(2), or (G)(3) of this rule, shall be reduced by:

(a) Incineration, provided that ninety per cent or more of the carbon in the organic material being incinerated is oxidized to carbon dioxide, or

(b) Adsorption, or

(c) Processing in a manner determined by the director to be not less effective than the methods specified in paragraphs (G)(6)(a) or (G)(6)(b) of this rule.

(7) A person incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing liquid organic materials pursuant to this rule shall provide, properly install, and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, devices as specified in the authority to construct or the permit to operate, or as specified by the director, for indicating temperatures, pressures, rate of flow, or other operating conditions necessary to determine the degree and effectiveness of air pollution control.

(8) Any person using liquid organic materials or substances containing any liquid organic materials shall supply the director, upon request and in the manner and form prescribed by the director, written evidence of the chemical composition, physical properties, and amount consumed for each organic solvent used.

(9) The provisions of paragraph (G) of this rule shall not apply to:

(a) The use of equipment for which other requirements are specified by paragraphs (D), (E), and (F) of this rule, or which are exempt from air pollution control requirements by said paragraph.

(b) The spraying or other employment of insecticides, pesticides, or herbicides.

(c) The use of any material, in any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in paragraphs (G)(1), (G)(2), (G)(3), or (G)(4) of this rule, if:

- (i) The volatile content of such material consists only of water and liquid organic material, and
- (ii) The liquid organic material comprises not more than twenty per cent of said volatile content, and
- (iii) The volatile content is not a photochemically reactive material.

(d) The use of any material, in any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in paragraphs (G)(1), (G)(2), (G)(3), or (G)(4) of this rule, if:

- (i) The volatile content of such material does not exceed twenty per cent by volume of said material, and
- (ii) The volatile content is not a phtochemically reactive material.

(e) The use, in any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in paragraphs (G)(1), (G)(2), (G)(3), or (G)(4) of this rule, of liquid organic materials which exhibit a boiling point higher than 200 degrees Fahrenheit at 0.5 millimeter mercury absolute pressure, or having an equivalent vapor pressure, unless such liquid organic material is exposed to temperatures exceeding 220 degrees Fahrenheit.

(f) The use of any material, in any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in paragraphs (G)(1), (G)(2), (G)(3), or (G)(4) of this rule, if it can be demonstrated to the director's satisfaction that the emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere from such article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance are not photochemically reactive.

(H) Architectural coatings.

(1) A person shall not sell or offer for sale for use in containers of greater than one gallon capacity, any architectural coating containing a photochemically reactive material.

(2) A person shall not employ, apply, evaporate, or dry any architectural coating, purchased in containers of greater than one gallon capacity, containing a photochemically reactive material.

(3) A person shall not thin or dilute for application any artictectural coating with a photochemically reactive material.

(I) Disposal and evaporation of solvents:

A person shall not, during any one day, dispose of a total of more than 1.5 gallons of any volatile photochemically reactive material, or dispose of any substance containing more than 1.5 gallons of any volatile photochemically reactive material, by any means which will permit the evaporation of such volatile photochemically reactive material into the atmosphere.

(J) Waste gas disposal:

(1) No person shall emit a waste gas stream from any ethylene producing plant or other ethylene emission source into the atmosphere unless the waste gas stream is properly burned at 1300 degrees Fahrenheit for 0.3 seconds or greater in a direct-flame afterburner or equally effective control equipment as may be approved by the director.

(2) No person shall emit organic materials into the atmosphere from a waste gas flare system unless such materials are burned by smokeless flares, or an equally effective control equipment as approved by the director.

(3) The provisions of paragraphs (J)(1) and (J)(2) of this rule shall not apply to emissions from emergency relief and vapor blowdown systems. Emissions from emergency relief and vapor blowdown systems shall be controlled upon special order of the director by burning by smokeless flare, or equally effective control equipment as may be approved by the director.

3745-21-08 Control of carbon monoxide emissions from stationary sources.

(A) This rule is applicable to all existing stationary sources located within a "Priority I" county as indicated in paragraph (B) of rule 3745-21-06 of the Administrative Code and to all new stationary sources regardless of location.

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this rule all new stationary carbon monoxide emission sources shall minimize carbon monoxide emissions by use of the best available control techniques and operating practices in accordance with best current technology.

(C) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to preclude the use of alternative means to abate emissions, if such alternative is approved by the director and will not result in emissions significantly greater than would result from the application of the means specified herein.

(D) No person shall emit the carbon monoxide gases generated during the operation of a grey iron cupola, blast furnace, or basic oxygen steel furnace unless they are burned at 1,300 degrees Fahrenheit for 0.3 seconds or greater in a direct-flame afterburner or equivalent device equipped with an indicating pyrometer which is positioned in the working area at the operator's eye level.

(E) No person shall emit carbon monoxide waste gas stream from any catalyst regeneration of a petroleum cracking system, petroleum fluid coker, or other petroleum process into the atmosphere, unless the waste gas stream is burned at 1,300 degrees Fahrenheit for 0.3 seconds or greater in a direct-flame afterburner or boiler equipped with an indicating pyrometer which is positioned in the working area at the operator's eye level.

3745-21-09 Control of emissions of organic compounds from stationary sources.

(A) Applicability.

(1) In Butler, Clermont, Cuyahoga, Franklin, Greene, Hamilton, Lake, Lorain, Lucas, Mahoning, Medina, Montgomery, Portage, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Warren and Wood counties, the requirements of pargraphs (C) to (M) and (O) to (R) of this rule shall apply to all existing sources of organic compounds.

(2) In those counties of the state of Ohio not specified in paragraph (A)(1) of this rule, the requirements of paragraphs (C) to (M) and (O) to (R) of this rule shall apply only to existing sources of organic compounds which are located at a facility having the potential to emit a total of one hundred tons or more of organic compounds per calendar year.

(3) The requirements of paragraph (N) of this rule pertaining to the use of cutback asphalts in road paving shall apply statewide.

(B) The emission limitations specified in paragraphs (C) to (K), and (S) of this rule are based upon a weighted average of all coating materials, excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator in any one day; and shall not apply to coating lines with a maximum application of coating materials less than, or equal to, three gallons in any one day.

(C) Surface coating of automobiles and light-duty trucks.

(1) No owner or operator of an automobile or light-duty truck assembly plant may cause, allow or permit the discharge into the ambient air of any volatile organic compounds after the dates specified in rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code in excess of the following:

(a) For a prime coat coating line employing electrodeposition,

(i) 1.2 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from the electrodeposition coating line; and

(ii) 2.9 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from the guidecoat or surfacer coating line.

(b) For a prime coat coating line not employing electrodeposition, 1.9 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water.

(c) For a topcoat coating line, 2.8 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water.

(d) For a final repair topcoat coating line, 4.8 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water.

(2) The emission limitations specified in paragraph (C)(1) of this rule shall apply to the application of surface coatings, except sound-proofing materials, to the frame, main body and other exterior sheet metal such as the hood, trunk lid, fenders, cargo boxes, doors and grill openings of an automobile or light-duty truck.

(3) Any owner or operator of an automobile or light-duty truck assembly plant may obtain from the director an alternative emission limitation for the limitation specified in paragraph (C)(1)(a)(ii) or (C)(1)(c) of this rule. The owner or operator shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the director, prior to obtaining an alternative emission limitation, that the alternative emission limitation is, at a minimum, equivalent in terms of total emissions of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating (excluding water) to the applicable requirement of paragraphs (C)(1)(a)(ii) and (C)(1)(c) of this rule. For purposes of this demonstration the director shall recognize that the emission limitations in paragraphs (C)(1)(a)(ii) and (C)(1)(c) are based upon a coating applicator transfer efficiency of thirty per cent.

(D) Surface coating of cans.

(1) No owner or operator of a two-piece can coating operation may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the ambient air of any volatile organic compounds after the date specified in paragraph (C)(3) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code in excess of the following:

(a) 2.8 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from a basecoat coating line;

(b) 2.8 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from an overvarnish coating line;

(c) 4.2 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from an interior body coating line;

(d) 4.2 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from an exterior bottom end coating line; and

(e) 3.7 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from an end sealing compound coating line.

(2) No owner or operator of a three-piece can coating operation may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the ambient air of any volatile organic compounds after the date specified in paragraph (C)(3) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code in excess of the following:

(a) 2.8 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from a basecoat coating line;

(b) 2.8 pound per gallon of coating, excluding water, from an overvarnish coating line;

(c) 4.2 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from an interior body coating line;

(d) 5.5 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from a side-seam coating line; and

(e) 3.7 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from an end sealing compound coating line.

(3) Alternative daily emission limitation:

(a) Any owner or operator of a two-piece or three-piece can coating operation may obtain from the director an alternative daily emission limitation for the emission limitations specified in paragraph (D)(1) or (D)(2) of this rule. The alternative daily emission limitation shall be determined according to paragraph (D)(3)(b) of this rule and the actual daily emission shall be determined according to paragraph (D)(3)(c) of this rule. Prior to obtaining the alternative daily emission limitation, the owner or operator shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the director that the actual daily emission will not exceed the alternative daily emission limitation after the date specified in paragraph (C)(3) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code and that the record-keeping requirements of paragraph (D)(3)(d) of this rule shall be met.

(b) The alternative daily emission limitation (A_d) shall be determined on a daily basis as follows:

$$A_d = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i L_i$$

Where A_d = pounds of VOC emissions allowed for the day,

V = Volume of surface coating employed for the day, in gallons (excluding water), L = Emission limitation for the surface coating employed as specified in paragraph (D)(1) or (D)(2) of this rule, in pounds of VOC per gallon of coating (excluding water),

i = Subscript denoting a specific surface coating employed, and

n = Total number of surface coatings employed in can coating operation.

(c) The actual daily emission (E_d) shall be determined on a daily basis as follows:

$$E_d = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i C_i (1 - F_i)$$

Where E_d = actual pounds of VOC emissions for the day,

C = Volatile organic compound content of surface coating employed, in pounds of VOC per gallon (excluding water),

F = Fraction of volatile organic compound emissions from the surface coating reduced or prevented from being emitted by control equipment,

and V, i and n are defined as in paragraph (D)(3)(b) of this rule.

(d) Record-keeping requirements:

(i) Daily records shall be maintained for a period of not less than two years which list the usage of surface coatings or which list other data, as authorized by the director, that approximate the usage of surface coatings. The following data shall be listed for each surface coating being recorded: VOC content (in pounds per gallon), water content (in pounds per gallon), density (in pounds per gallon) and the type of surface coating according to the classification contained within paragraphs (D)(3)(1) and (D)(3)(2) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code.

(ii) Daily records shall be maintained for a period of not less than two years which include the following for any control equipment designed to reduce or prevent the emission of volatile organic compounds: downtime, any operational problems and/or malfunctions which reduce the effective control efficiency, and the average control efficiency, if less than the normally expected control efficiency.

(iii) Other records shall be maintained, as deemed necessary by the director, in order to provide information on volatile organic compound emissions and/or compliance with the alternative daily emission limitation.

(E) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (D) of this rule, no owner or operator of a coil coating line may cause, allow or permit the discharge into the ambient air of any volatile organic compounds after the date specified in paragraph (C)(4) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code in excess of 2.6 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from a prime coat, topcoat, or single coat coating line.

(F) No owner or operator of a paper coating line may cause, allow or permit the discharge into the ambient air of any volatile organic compounds after the date specified in paragraph (C)(5) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code in excess of 2.9 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from a paper coating line.

(G) No owner or operator of a fabric coating line may cause, allow or permit the discharge into the ambient air of any volatile organic compounds after the date specified in paragraph (C)(6) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code in excess of 2.9 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from a fabric coating line.

(H) No owner or operator of a vinyl coating line may cause, allow or permit the discharge into the ambient air of any volatile organic compounds after the date specified in paragraph (C)(7) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code in excess of 3.8 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from a vinyl coating line.

(I) No owner or operator of a metal furniture coating line may cause, allow or permit the discharge into the ambient air of any volatile organic compounds after the date specified in paragraph (C)(8) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code in excess of three pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from a prime and topcoat or a single application coating line.

(J) No owner or operator of a magnet wire coating line may cause, allow or permit the discharge into the ambient air of any volatile organic compounds after the date specified in paragraph (C)(9) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code in excess of 1.7 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from a magnet wire coating line.

(K) Surface coating of large appliances.

(1) No owner or operator of a large appliance coating line may cause, allow or permit the discharge into the ambient air of any volatile organic compounds after the date specified in paragraph (C)(10) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code in excess of 2.8 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from a prime, single coat, or a topcoat coating line, except as provided under paragraph (K)(2) of this rule.

(2) The emission limit under paragraph (K)(1) of this rule shall not apply to the use of quick-drying lacquers for repair of scratches and nicks that occur during assembly.

(L) Storage of petroleum liquids in fixed roof tanks:

(1) No person shall place, store, or hold in a fixed roof tank any petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure which is greater than 1.52 pounds per square inch absolute after the date specified in paragraph (C)(11) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code unless such tank, is designed or equipped as follows, except where exempted under paragraph (L)(2) of this rule:

(a) Vapor control equipment which is one of the following:

(i) Internal floating roof; or

(ii) Alternative equivalent control for organic compound emissions as may be approved by the director.

(b) If equipped with an internal floating roof, the automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports, and the rim vents, if provided, are to be set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or is at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(c) All openings, except stub drains, are to be equipped with a cover, seal or lid which is to be in a closed position at all times except when in actual use for tank gauging or sampling.

(d) Other means for reducing the emission of organic compounds into the ambient air as may be required by the director.

(2) The following tanks are exempted from paragraph (L)(1) of this rule:

(a) Fixed roof tank with a capacity less than forty-thousand gallons; and

(b) Fixed roof tank with a capacity less than four hundred twenty-two thousand gallons and used to store produced crude oil and condensate prior to lease custody transfer.

(M) Refinery vacuum producing systems, wastewater separators, and process unit turnarounds.

(1) Each owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall control the emissions of organic compounds from any vacuum producing systems no later than the date specified in paragraph (C)(12) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code by piping the vapors to an appropriate firebox or incinerator, or by compressing the vapors and adding them to the refinery fuel gas system.

(2) Each owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall control the emissions of organic compounds from any wastewater separator no later than the date specified in paragraph (C)(13) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code by equipping all forebay sections, and any other section which recovers two hundred gallons or more per day of organic compounds, with covers and seals to minimize the amount of oily water exposed to the ambient air. In addition, all covers, forebays and separator sections shall be equipped with lids and seals which are kept in a closed position at all times except when in actual use.

(3) Process unit turnarounds.

(a) Each owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall control the emissions of organic compounds from process unit turnarounds no later than the date specified in paragraph (C)(14) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code by combusting the vapors as fuel gas or by flaring the vapors until the pressure in the process vessel is 19.7 pounds per square inch absolute or less.

(b) Each owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall maintain records for a minimum of two years for each process unit turnaround. Such records shall include:

(i) The date the unit was shut down;

(ii) The approximate pressure of the vapors in the process vessel when the organic compounds were first discharged to the ambient air; and

(iii) The approximate total quantity of organic compounds emitted to the ambient air.

(N) Use of cutback asphalts in road paving.

(1) No person may allow or permit the use or application of cutback asphalts in road paving after the date specified in paragraph (C)(15) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code except as provided by paragraph (N)(2) of this rule.

(2) The use or application of cutback asphalts in road paving is allowed:

(a) During the period from October fifteenth through April fifteenth;

(b) Where the cutback asphalt is to be used solely as a penetrating prime coat; or

(c) Where long-life stockpile storage is necessary.

(O) Solvent metal cleaning.

(1) The requirements in paragraphs (O)(2), (O)(3), and (O)(4) of this rule shall be satisfied no later than the date specified in paragraph (C)(16) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code.

(2) Each owner or operator of a cold cleaning operation shall:

(a) Equip the cleaner with a cover; and if the solvent has a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 pounds per square inch absolute measured at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, or the solvent is heated or agitated, the cover shall be designed and constructed so that it can be easily operated with one hand;

(b) Equip the cleaner with a facility for draining the cleaned parts; and if the solvent has a vapor pressure greater than 0.6 pounds per square inch absolute, measured at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, the drainage facility shall be constructed internally so that parts are enclosed under the cover during draining unless an internal type drainage facility cannot fit into the cleaning system;

(c) Install one of the following devices if the solvent vapor pressure is greater than 0.6 pounds per square inch absolute measured at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, or if the solvent is heated above 120 degrees Fahrenheit:

(i) Freeboard that gives a freeboard ratio greater that or equal to 0.7;

(ii) Water cover (solvent must be insoluble in and heavier than water); or

(iii) Other systems of equivalent control, such as refrigerated chiller or carbon adsorption, approved by the director; and

(d) Operate and maintain the cleaner in a manner which is consistent with good engineering practice and which minimizes solvent evaporation from the unit.

(3) Each owner or operator of an open top vapor degreaser shall:

(a) Equip the degreaser with a cover that can be opened and closed easily without disturbing the vapor zone;

(b) Install the following safety switches:

(i) A condenser flow switch and thermostat or any other device which shuts off the sump heat if the condenser coolant is either not circulating or too warm;

(ii) A spray safety switch which shuts off the spray pump if the vapor level drops below any fixed spray nozzle; and

(iii) A vapor level control thermostat or any other device which shuts off the sump heat when the vapor level rises too high;

(c) Install one of the following devices:

(i) A freeboard with a freeboard ratio greater than or equal to 0.75, and if the degreaser opening is greater than ten square feet, the cover must be powered;

(ii) Refrigerated chiller;

(iii) Enclosed design (cover or door opens only when the dry part is actually entering or exiting the degreaser);

(iv) Carbon adsorption system, with ventilation greater than or equal to fifty cubic feet per minute per square foot of air/vapor area (when cover is open), and exhausting less than twenty-five parts per million of solvent averaged over one complete adsorption cycle; or

(v) A control system, demonstrated to have control efficiency equivalent to or greater than any of the above, and approved by the director; and

(d) Operate and maintain the cleaner in a manner which is consistent with good engineering practice and which minimizes solvent evaporation from the unit.

(4) Each owner or operator of a conveyorized degreaser shall:

(a) Install one of the following devices on all conveyorized degreasers having an air/vapor interface greater than twenty-two square feet:

(i) Refrigerated chiller;

(ii) Carbon adsorption system, with ventilation greater than or equal to fifty cubic feet per minute per square foot of air/vapor area (when downtime covers are open), and exhausting less than twenty-five parts per million of solvent by volume averaged over a complete adsorption cycle; or

(iii) A system, demonstrated to have a control efficiency equivalent to or greater than paragraph (O)(4)(a)(i) or (O)(4)(a)(ii) of this rule, and approved by the director;

(b) Equip the cleaner with equipment, such as a drying tunnel or rotating (tumbling) basket, sufficient to prevent cleaned parts from carrying out solvent liquid or vapor;

(c) Install the following safety switches:

(i) A condenser flow switch and thermostat or any other device which shuts off the sump heat if the condenser coolant is either not circulating or too warm;

(ii) A spray safety switch which shuts off the spray pump if the vapor level drops below any fixed spray nozzle; and

(iii) A vapor level control thermostat or any other device which shuts off the sump heat when the vapor level rises too high; and

(d) Operate and maintain the cleaner in a manner which is consistent with good engineering practice and which minimizes solvent evaporation from the unit.

(P) Bulk gasoline plant.

(1) No owner or operator of a bulk gasoline plant may cause, allow or permit the transfer of gasoline at a bulk gasoline plant after the date specified in paragraph (C)(17) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code unless the following requirements are met, except where exempted under paragraph (P)(4) of this rule:

(a) Each stationary storage tank which stores gasoline at the bulk gasoline plant is loaded by means of a submerged fill pipe;

(b) For any transfer of gasoline from a deliver vessel to a stationary storage tank located at the bulk gasoline plant, the vapors displaced from the stationary storage tank are processed by one of the following systems:

(i) A vapor balance system consisting of a vapor tight line from the stationary storage tank to the delivery vessel and a means to insure that the vapor line is connected before gasoline can be transferred; or

(ii) A vapor control system designed to recover at least ninety per cent by weight of the organic compounds in the displaced vapor;

(c) Any loading rack at the bulk gasoline plant which transfers gasoline to a delivery vessel is equipped for top submerged filling or bottom filling for the transfer of gasoline; and

(d) For any transfer of gasoline from a loading rack located at the bulk gasoline plant to a delivery vessel, the vapors displaced from delivery vessel are processed by one of the following systems:

(i) A vapor balance system consisting of a vapor tight line from the delivery vessel to the stationary storage tank being unloaded and a means to insure that the vapor line is connected before gasoline can be transferred, or

(ii) A vapor control system designed to recover at least ninety per cent by weight of the organic compounds in the displaced vapors.

(2) When a vapor balance system is employed to meet the requirement of paragraph (P)(1)(b) or (P)(1)(d) of this rule, the following operating practices shall be followed:

(a) The vapor balance system shall be kept in good working order and shall be used at all times during the transfer of gasoline;

(b) The delivery vessel hatches shall be closed at all times during the loading of the delivery vessel;

(c) There shall be no leaks in the delivery vessel pressure/vacuum relief valves and hatch covers;

(d) There shall be no leaks in the vapor and liquid lines during the transfer of gasoline; and

(e) The pressure relief valves on the stationary storage tanks and delivery vessels shall be set to release at no less than 0.7 pounds per square inch gauge or the highest possible pressure (in accordance with state or local fire codes, or the "National Fire Prevention Association" guidelines).

(3) No owner or operator of a bulk gasoline plant may permit gasoline to be spilled, discarded in sewers, stored in open containers or handled in any other manner that would result in evaporation.

(4) Exemptions.

(a) Paragraphs (P)(1) to (P)(3) of this rule shall not apply to a bulk gasoline plant which has an average daily throughput, based upon the number of days during a calendar year when the bulk plant was actually in operation, of less than four thousand gallons of gasoline; and

(b) Paragraph (P)(1)(b) of this rule shall not apply to any stationary storage tank which is equipped with either an internal floating roof or external floating roof.

(Q) Bulk gasoline terminal.

(1) No owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal may cause, allow or permit the transfer of gasoline at a bulk gasoline terminal after the date specified in paragraph (C)(18) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code unless the following requirements are met:

(a) The loading rack is equipped with a vapor collection system whereby during the transfer of gasoline to any delivery vessel:

(i) All vapors displaced from the delivery vessel during loading are vented only to the vapor collection system; and

(ii) The pressure on the vapor collection system does not exceed the pressure setting of the delivery vessel pressure relief valves:

(b) The loading rack is equipped with a vapor control system whereby:

(i) All vapors collected by the vapor collection system are vented to the vapor control system; and

(ii) The mass emissions of organic compounds from the vapor control system do not exceed 0.67 pounds per thousand gallons (eighty milligrams per liter) of gasoline loaded into the delivery vessel;

(iii) Any liquid gasoline returned to a stationary storage tank from the vapor control system is free of entrained air to the extent possible with good engineering design;

(c) A means is provided to prevent drainage of gasoline from the loading device when it is not in use or to accomplish complete drainage before the loading device is disconnected; and

(d) All gasoline loading lines and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which are vapor tight.

(2) No owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal may permit gasoline to be spilled, discarded in sewers, stored in open containers or handled in any other manner that would result in evaporation.

(R) Gasoline dispensing facilities (stage I vapor control systems).

(1) No owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility may cause, allow or permit the transfer of gasoline at a gasoline dispensing facility after the date specified in paragraph (C)(19) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code unless the following requirements are met, except where exempted under paragraph (R)(3) of this rule:

(a) Any stationary storage tank which stores gasoline at the gasoline dispensing facility is equipped with a submerged fill pipe; and

(b) For any transfer of gasoline from a delivery vessel to a stationary storage tank located at the gasoline dispensing facility, the vapors vented from the stationary storage tank are process by one of the following systems:

(i) A vapor balance system consisting of a vapor tight line from the stationary storage tank to the delivery vessel and a means to insure that the vapor line is connected before gasoline can be transferred; or

(ii) A vapor control system designed to recover at least ninety per cent by weight of the organic compounds in the displaced vapors.

(2) When a vapor balance system is employed to meet the requirements of paragraph (R)(1)(b) of this rule, the following operating practices shall be followed:

(a) The vapor balance system shall be kept in good working order and shall be used at all times during the transfer of gasoline;

(b) There shall be no significant leaks in the delivery vessel pressure/vacuum relief valves and hatch covers; and

(c) There shall be no leaks in the vapor and liquid lines during the transfer of gasoline.

(3) Paragraphs (R)(1) and (R)(2) of this rule shall not apply to the following:

(a) Any gasoline dispensing facility which has an annual throughput of less than two hundred forty-thousand gallons of gasoline; and

(b) Transfers made to a stationary storage tank which is equipped with an internal floating roof or external floating roof.

(S) Alside, Inc. or any subsequent owner or operator of the Alside, Inc. facility located at 3773 Akron-Cleveland road, North Hampton township, Summit county, Ohio shall not cause, allow or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds after the date specified in pargraph (C)(20)(b) of rule 3745-21-04 of the Administrative Code in excess of the following:

(1) 3.5 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from a siding (spray) coating line.

(2) 3.5 pounds per gallon of coating, excluding water, from a corner coating line.

3745-21-10 Compliance test methods and procedures.

(A) General provisions.

(1) The methods and procedures of this rule apply to sources governed by rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code.

(2) Alternative methods and/or procedures may be used to demonstrate compliance with rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code provided that such methods or procedures are in accordance with good engineering practice and authorized in writing by the director.

(3) The results of any compliance testing required by the director, other than tests conducted pursuant to paragraph (B) of this rule, shall not be accepted unless the Ohio environmental protection agency has been notified of the intent to test in accordance with paragraph (A)(4) of this rule not less than thirty days before the proposed initiation of the testing.

(4) Any person notifying the Ohio environmental protection agency of a proposed emissions compliance test shall include as part of the notification the following information:

(a) A statement indicating the purpose of the proposed test and the applicable paragraph of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code;

(b) A detailed description of the facility to be tested;

(c) A detailed description of the test procedures, equipment and sampling sites; and

(d) A timetable, setting forth the dates on which:

(i) The testing will be conducted;

(ii) The final test report will be submitted (not later than thirty days after completion of onsite sampling).

(5) For any source compliance determination, the owner or operator of the source shall be responsible for providing:

(a) Sampling ports, pipes, lines, or appurtenances for the collection of samples and data required by the test procedures;

(b) Safe access to the sample and data collection locations; and

(c) Light, electricity, and other utilities required for sample and data collection.

(B) Method for the determination of volatile organic compound content of surface coatings.

(1) This method applies to the determination of the volatile organic compound content of paint, varnish, lacquer, and surface coatings which are air-dried or force-dried.

(2) This method does not apply to surface coatings employed in the following coating lines:

(a) Coating lines employing exposure to ultraviolet light to promote cross-linking; or

(b) Any other coating line employing a special curing process as determined by the director.

(3) For the purpose of this method, the applicable surface coatings are divided into the following three classes:

(a) Class I (general solvent type paints). This class includes white linseed oil outside paint, white soya and phthalic alkyd enamel, white linseed o-phthalic alkyd enamel, red lead primer, zinc chromate primer, flat white inside enamel, white epoxy enamel, white vinyl toluene modified alkyd, white amino modified baking enamel, and other solvent-type paints not included in class II or III.

(b) Class II (varnishes and lacquers). This class includes clear and pigmented lacquers and varnishes.

(c) Class III (waterborne paints). This class includes emulsion or latex paints and colored enamels.

(4) For the purposes of this method, a representative sample of the surface coating shall be obtained at the point of delivery to the coater or any other point in the process that is acceptable to the Ohio environmental protection agency.

(5) The volatile organic content of the sample shall be determined as follows:

(a) Assign the coating to one of the three classes in paragraph (B)(3) of this section. Assign any coating not clearly belonging to class II or III to class I.

(b) Determine the density D_m (in grams per cubic centimeter) of the paint, varnish, lacquer, or related product according to the procedure outlined in "ASTM D 1475-60, Standard Method of Test for Density of Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products". Then, depending on the class of the coating, use one of the following specified procedures to determine the volatile content:

(i) Class I. Use the procedure in "ASTM D 2369-73, Standard Method of Test for Volatile Content of Paints".

(*a*) Record the following information:

W_1 = weight of dish and sample, grams

W_2 = weight of dish and sample after heating, grams

S = sample weight, grams

(*b*) Compute the volatile matter content C_v (in grams per liter of paint) as follows:

$$C_v = \frac{(W_1 - W_2)(D_m)(10^3)}{S}$$

(*c*) To convert grams per liter to pounds per gallon multiply C_v by 8.3455×10^{-3}.

(ii) Class II. Use the procedure in "ASTM D 1644-59 Method A, Standard Methods of Test for Nonvolatile Content of Varnishes".

(*a*) Record the following information:

A = weight of dish, grams

B = weight of sample used, grams

C = weight of dish and contents after heating, grams (*b*) Compute the volatile matter content C_v (in grams per liter) as follows:

$$C_v = \frac{(A + B - C)(D_m)(10^3)}{B}$$

(*c*) To convert grams per liter to pounds per gallon, multiply C_v by 8.3455 x 10^{-3}.

(iii) Class III. Use the procedure in "ASTM D 2369-73, Standard Method of Test for Volatile Content of Paints".

(*a*) Record the same information as specified in paragraph (B)(5)(b)(i) of this rule.

(*b*) Determine the water content P (in per cent water by weight) of the paint according to the procedure outlined in "Federal Standard 141A, Method 4082.1, Water in Paint and Varnishes (Karl Fischer Titration Method)".

(*c*) Compute the nonaqueous volatile matter content C_v (in grams per liter) as follows:

$$C_v + \frac{(W_1 - W_2 - 0.01\ P\ S)(D_m)(10^3)}{S}$$

(*d*) To convert grams per liter to pounds per gallon, multiply C_v by 8.3455 x 10^{-3}.

(C) Method for the determination of mass emission rate and/or control equipment efficiency for a source equipped with control equipment designed to reduce the emission of organic compounds or volatile organic compounds.

(1) The provisions of this paragraph are generally applicable to any test method employed to determine the collection or control efficiency and/or mass emission rate for any control equipment designed, installed, and operated for the purpose of reducing the emission of organic compounds or volatile organic compounds.

(2) The following procedures shall be included in any efficiency determination and/or mass emission rate determination where applicable:

(a) The source shall be operated at or near maximum operating capacity during any testing and the measurement of the operating rate shall be made in a manner acceptable to the Ohio environmental protection agency.

(b) The organic compound containing material shall be sampled and analyzed in a manner acceptable to the Ohio environmental protection agency such that the quantity of emissions of organic compounds or volatile organic compounds that could result from the use of the material can be quantified.

(c) The efficiency of any vapor collection system used to transport the volatile organic compound emissions from their point of origin to the vapor control equipment shall be computed or measured in a manner based upon accepted engineering practice and in a manner acceptable to the Ohio environmental protection agency.

(d) Samples of the gas stream containing organic compounds or volatile organic compounds shall be taken simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the vapor control system in a manner acceptable to the Ohio environmental protection agency.

(e) The total combustible carbon content of the samples taken under paragraph (C)(2)(c) of this rule shall be determined by a method acceptable to the Ohio environmental protection agency.

(f) The efficiency of the vapor control system shall be expressed as the per cent of total combustible carbon content reduction achieved.

(g) The efficiency of the vapor collection system shall be expressed as the percent of total emissions of organic compounds or volatile organic compounds emitted from the source which are vented to the vapor control system.

(h) The mass emission rate of organic compounds or volatile organic compounds shall be the sum of emissions from the vapor control system, emissions not collected by the vapor collection system and emissions from any losses associated with the vapor collection system and vapor control system.

(D) Method for the determination of organic compound emissions from solvent metal cleaning:

(1) This method is applicable to determining organic compound emissions from solvent metal cleaning equipment.

(2) The purpose of this method is to quantify, by material balance, the amount of solvent input into a degreaser over a sufficiently long period of time so that an average emission rate can be computed.

(3) The following procedure shall be followed to perform a material balance test:

(a) Clean the degreaser sump before testing.

(b) Record the amount of initial and make-up solvent added to the tank with a flow meter or other means.

(c) Record the type and amount or weight of work load degreased each day.

(d) At the end of the test run, pump out the used solvent and measure the amount with a flow meter or other means. Also, estimate the volume of metal chips and other material remaining in emptied sump, if significant.

(e) Bottle a sample of the used solvent and analyze it to find the per cent that is oil and other contaminants. The oil and solvent proportions can be estimated by weighing samples of used solvent before and after boiling off the solvent. Compute the volume of oils in the used solvent. The volume of solvent displaced by this oil along with the volume of make-up solvent added during operations is equal to the solvent emission.

(4) The following procedure can be followed to perform a material balance test in lieu of the procedure in paragraph (D)(3) of this rule:

(a) Clean the degreaser sump before testing.

(b) Record the amount of initial and make-up solvent added to the tank as measured with a flow meter or other means.

(c) Record the type and amount or weight of work load degreased over the period of the test.

(d) Record the amount of used solvent pumped out of the tank for disposal as measured with a flow meter or other means.

(e) Bottle a sample of the used solvent and analyze it to find the per cent that is oil and other contaminants.

(f) The organic compound emissions from solvent metal cleaning equals the total solvent added to the tank minus the solvent contained in the used solvent being disposed.

(E) Method for the determination of organic compound emissions from bulk gasoline terminals.

(1) This method is applicable to determining organic compound emission rates at a bulk gasoline terminal employing a vapor collection system and either a continuous or intermittent vapor control system at a loading rack.

(2) This method describes the test conditions and test procedures to be followed in determining the emissions from systems installed to control organic compound vapors resulting from delivery vessel loading operations at bulk gasoline terminals. Under this procedure, direct measurements are made to compute the hydrocarbon mass exhausted from the vapor control system. All possible sources of leaks are qualitatively checked to ensure that no uncontrolled vapors are emitted to the atmosphere. The results are expressed in terms of mass hydrocarbons emitted per unit volume of gasoline transferred. Emissions are determined on a total hydrocarbon basis. If methane is present in the vapors returned from the delivery vessels, provisions are included for conversion to a total nonmethane hydrocarbon basis.

(3) Organic compound mass emissions are determined directly using flow meters and hydrocarbon analyzers. The volume of liquid gasoline dispensed is determined by computation based on the metered quantity of gasoline at the loading rack. Test results are expressed in milligrams of hydrocarbons emitted per liter of gasoline transferred.

(4) The components essential to the evaulation of emissions from bulk gasoline terminals are:

(a) Portable combustible gas detector equipped to read from zero to one hundred per cent of the lower explosive limit,

(b) Flexible thermocouple with recorder,

(c) Gas volume meter, sized for the expected exhaust flow rate and range,

(d) Total hydrocarbon analyzer with recorder (flame ionization detector or nondispersive infrared type equipped to read from zero to one hundred per cent by volume hydrocarbon as propane for vapor control systems which recover the vapor as liquid, or from zero to ten thousand parts per million by volume hydrocarbon as propane for incineration vapor control systems),

(e) Barometer to measure atmospheric pressure, and

(f) Gas chromatography/flame ionization detector with a column to separate C_1 through C_7 alkanes (used if methane is present in recovered vapors or if incineration is the vapor control technique).

(5) Test requirements.

(a) No less than three eight-hour test repetitons will be performed, except as authorized by the Ohio environmental protection agency.

(b) During the test period, all loading racks shall be open for each product line which is controlled by the system under test. Simultaneous use of more than one loading rack shall occur to the extent that such use would normally occur.

(c) Simultaneous use of more than one dispenser on each loading rack shall occur to the extent that such use would normally occur.

(d) Dispensing rates shall be set at the maximum rate at which the equipment is designed to be operated. Automatic product dispensers are to be used according to normal operating practices.

(e) Applicable operating parameters of the vapor control system shall be monitored to demonstrate that the control unit is operating at design levels. For intermittent vapor control systems employing a vapor holder, each test repetition shall include at least one fully automatic operation cycle of the vapor holder and control device. Delivery devices shall be essentially leak free as determined by the director.

(6) The basic measurements essential to the evaluation of emissions from bulk gasoline terminals are:

  (a) The amount of gasoline dispensed from gasoline dispensers;

  (b) A leak check of all fittings and vents; and

  (c) The following items for the processing unit exhaust;

    (i) Temperature,

    (ii) Pressure,

    (iii) Volume of vapors,

    (iv) Hydrocarbon concentration of vapors, and

    (v) Gas chromatograph analysis of vapors (if methane is present in recovered vapors).

(7) Test procedure.

  (a) Calibrate and span all instruments as outlined under paragraph (E)(9) of this rule.

  (b) Install an appropriately sized gas meter on the exhaust vent of the vapor control system. For those vapor control systems where size restrictions preclude the use of a volume meter, or when incineration is used for vapor control, a gas flow rate meter (orifice pitot tube, annubar, etc.) is necessary. At the meter inlet, install a thermocouple with recorder. Install a tap at the volume meter outlet. Attach a sample line for a total hydrocarbon analyzer (zero to ten per cent as propane) to this tap. If the meter pressure is different than barometric pressure, install a second tap at the meter outlet and attach an appropriate manometer for pressure measurement. If methane analysis is required, install a third tap for connection to a constant volume sample pump/evacuated bag assembly as described in "Method 3, Federal Register, 36:247, December 23, 1977".

  (c) Measurements and data required for evaluating emissions from the system:

    (i) At the beginning and end of each test repetition, record the volume readings on each product dispenser on each loading rack served by the system under test;

    (ii) At the beginning of each test repetition and each two hours thereafter, record the ambient temperature and the barometric pressure;

(iii) For intermittent vapor control systems employing a vapor holder, the unit shall be manually started and allowed to process vapors in the holder until the lower automatic cut-off is reached. This cycle should be performed immediately prior to the beginning of the test repetition before readings required under paragraph (E)(7) (c)(i) of this rule are taken. No loading shall be in progress during this manual cycle;

(iv) For each cycle of the vapor control system during each test repetition, record the start and stop time, the initial and final gas meter readings, and the average vapor temperature, pressure and hydrocarbon concentration. If a flow rate meter is used, record flow meter readouts continuously during the cycle. If required, extract a sample continuously during each cycle for chromatographic analysis for specific hydrocarbons;

(v) For each delivery vessel loaded during the test period, check all fittings and seals on the tanker compartments with the combustible gas detector. Record the maximum combustible gas reading for any incidents of leakage of hydrocarbon vapors. Explore the entire periphery of the potential leak source with the sample hose inlet 0.4 inches away from the interface;

(vi) During each test period, monitor all possible sources of leaks in the vapor collection and control systems with the combustible gas detector. Record the location and combustible gas reading for any incidents of leakage; and

(vii) For intermittent vapor control systems, the control unit shall be manually started and allowed to process vapors in the holder until the lower automatic shut-off is reached at the end of each test repetition. Record the data required under paragraph (E)(7)(c)(iv) of this rule for this manual cycle. No loading shall be in progress during this manual cycle.

(8) Calculations.

(a) Terminology.

T_a = Ambient temperature (degrees Celsius),

P_b = Barometric pressure (millimeters of mercury),

L_t = Total volume of liquid dispensed from all controlled racks during the test period (liters),

V_e = Volume of air-hydrocarbon mixture exhausted from the processing unit (cubic meters),

V_{es} = Normalized volume of air-hydrocarbon mixture exhausted (cubic meters at 20 degrees Celsius, 760 millimeters of mercury),

C_e = Volume fraction of hydrocarbons in exhausted mixture (volume per cent as C_3H_8/100, corrected for methane content if required),

T_e = Temperature at process unit exhaust (degrees Celsius).

P_e = Pressure at processing unit exhaust (millimeters of mercury absolute), and

$(M/L)_e$ = Mass of hydrocarbons exhausted from the processing unit per volume of liquid loaded (milligrams per liter).

(b) Calculate the following results for each period of the vapor control system operation:

(i) Volume of air-hydrocarbon mixture exhausted from the vapor control system:

$V_e = V_{ef} - V_{ei}$, Where subscript f refers to final and subscript i refers to initial, or

V_e = Totalized volume from flow rate and time records.

(ii) Normalized volume of exhausted mixture:

$$V_{es} = \frac{(0.3858 \text{ degrees Kelvin per millimeter of mercury}) V_e P_e}{(T_e + 273.2)}$$

(iii) Mass of hydrocarbons exhausted from the vapor control system:

$$M_e = \frac{(1.833 \times 10^6 \text{ milligrams } C_3H_8) \times V_{es}C_e}{\text{Cubic meters } C_3H_8}$$

(c) Calculate the average mass of hydrocarbons emitted per volume of gasoline loaded:

$$(M/L)_e = \frac{S_{me}}{L_t}$$

(9) Calibrations.

(a) Flow meters shall be calibrated using standard methods procedures which are acceptable to the Ohio environmental proection agency.

(b) Temperature recording instruments shall be calibrated prior to a test period and following the test period using an ice bath (zero degrees Celsius) and a known reference temperature source of about 35 degrees Celsius. Daily during the test period, use an accurate reference to measure the ambient temperature and compare the ambient temperature reading of all other instruments to this value.

(c) Manufacturer's instructions concerning warm-up and adjustments shall be followed for total hydrocarbon analyzers. Prior to and immediately after the emission test, perform a comprehensive laboratory calibration on each analyzer used. Calibration gases should be propane in nitrogen prepared gravimetrically with mass quantities of approximately one hundred per cent propane. A calibration curve shall be provided using a minimum of five prepared standards in the range of concentrations expected during testing.

(i) For each repetition, zero with zero gas (3.0 parts per million of carbon) and span with seventy per cent propane for instruments used in the vapor lines and with ten per cent propane for instruments used at the vapor control system exhaust.

(ii) The zero and span procedure shall be performed at least once immediately prior to the first test measurement, once during the middle of the run, and once immediately following the final test measurement for each run.

(iii) Conditions in calibration gas cylinders shall be maintained such that condensation of propane does not occur. A safety factor of two for pressure and temperature is recommended.

PERMIT TO INSTALL NEW
SOURCES OF POLLUTION

OAC 3745-31-01. Definitions.

For purposes of these regulations, 3745-31-01 through 3745-31-08, the following definitions shall apply:

(A) "Applicable laws" means any applicable provisions of Chapters 3704, 3734, 3745, and 6111 of the Ohio Revised Code, as amended; rules, regulations, and orders of the Ohio EPA; the Clean Air Act, as amended; the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; and rules and regulations of the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(B) "Director" means the Director of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

(C) "Incinerator" means any equipment, machine, device, article, contrivance, structure or part of a structure used to burn refuse or to process refuse material by burning other than by open burning as defined herein.

(D) "Install" (Installation) means to construct, erect, locate or affix any source of air pollutants or any treatment works.

(E) "Modify" (Modification) means any

- (1) physical change in, or change in the method of operation of,
  - (a) a source of air pollutants that
    - (i) increases the amount of air pollutants emitted, or
    - (ii) results in the emission of any type of air pollutants not previously emitted, or
    - (iii) results in relocation of the source to new premises, or
  - (b) a treatment works to allow it to process water pollutants
    - (i) in materially increased quantities, or
    - (ii) of a materially different character, or
- (2) any material change in the
  - (a) total capacity, or
  - (b) finished topography, or

(c) depth of excavation, or

(d) technique of waste receipt, or

(e) type of waste received, or

(f) type of equipment used;

at a solid waste disposal facility, or any other substantial alternation of said facility, unless performed in response to the terms of a permit or order of the Ohio EPA. The addition of new connections to a public sewerage system shall not be considered a modification of the sewerage system.

(F) "New Source" means a source for which an owner or operator undertakes a continuing program of installation or modification or enters into a binding contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuing program of installation or modification, after January 1, 1974.

(G) "New source treatment works" means the first treatment works for a new source as defined herein.

(H) "Ohio EPA" means the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency or its Director, as the context or other law or regulations may require.

(I) "Open burning" means the burning of any materials wherein air contaminants resulting from combustion are emitted directly into the ambient air, without passing through a stack or chimney from an enclosed chamber. For purposes of this definition, a chamber shall be regarded as enclosed, when during the time combustion takes place, only such apertures, ducts, stacks, flues, or chimneys as are necessary to provide combustion air and to permit the escape of exhaust gas, are open.

(J) "Organic Material" means any chemical compound containing carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, metallic carbonates and ammonium carbonate.

(K) "Person" means the state, any municipal corporation, political subdivision, public or private corporation, individual, partnership, or other entity.

(L) "Photochemically reactive material" means any liquid organic material with an aggregate of more than 20% of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified below or which exceeds any of the following individual percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of liquid:

(1) A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers or ketones having an olefinic or cyclo-olefinic type of unsaturation: 5 percent;

(2) A combination of aromatic hydrocarbons with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethyl benzene: 8 percent;

(3) A combination of ethyl benzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichloroethylene or toluene: 20 percent;

Whenever any organic material or any constituent of an organic material may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one of the above groups of organic compounds, it shall be considered as a member of the most reactive chemical group, that is, that group having the least allowable percent of the total volume of liquid.

(M) "Sewage" means only waste products and excrementitious discharge from the bodies of human beings or animals and other household wastes.

(N) "Solid waste disposal facility" means a site or facility that must be licensed under Chapter 3734 of the Ohio Revised Code.

(O) "Source" means any machine, device, apparatus, equipment, operation, building, or other physical facility that emits or generates or may emit or generate any air or water pollutant.

(P) "Treatment works" means any plant, disposal field, lagoon, drain, pumping station, incinerator, or other works used for the purpose of treating, stabilizing or holding water pollutants.

(Q) "Volatile photochemically reactive material" means any photochemically reactive material which has a vapor pressure of 1.5 psi absolute or greater under actual storage conditions.

(R) "Water pollutant" means any sewage, industrial waste, or other waste, as defined by Ohio Revised Code Section 6111.01.

OAC 3745-31-02. Permit to Install Required.

(A) Except as provided in Section 3745-31-03, no person shall cause, permit, or allow the installation of a new source of air pollutants or a new source treatment works; permit or allow modification of any source of air pollutants or any treatment works; or establish or modify a solid waste disposal facility, without first

(1) applying for and obtaining a Permit to Install from the Ohio EPA, and

(2) if required, submitting and obtaining approval of detail plans for the source of air pollutants, treatment works, or solid waste disposal facility that satisfy the requirements of 3745-31-05(A).

(B) The Ohio EPA may in its discretion require any person planning to install or modify, or in the process of installing or modifying, a source of air pollutants or a treatment works otherwise exempted by 3745-31-03, to obtain a Permit to Install before proceeding further with installation or modification, if, in the opinion of the Director, operation of the source of air pollutants or treatment works after installation or modification might result in a violation of the criteria established in 3745-31-05(A).

OAC 3745-31-03. Permit to Install Exemptions.

(A) A Permit to Install as required by 3745-31-02 must be obtained for installation of

(1) a new source of air pollutants other than

(a) a fuel fired indirect heat exchanger which burns fuel oil or natural gas to produce steam, hot water, or hot air and which has an input capacity of less than 1,000,000 BTU per hour at maximum rating; or

(b) storage for photochemically reactive materials in tanks of less than 500 gallon capacity; or

(c) an operation or process limited to the use of materials

(i) whose volatile content consists only of water and liquid organic material, and

(ii) the liquid organic material is not more than 20% by volume of the total volume, and

(iii) the volatile content is not a photochemically reactive material; or

(d) a source that uses liquid organic materials which exhibit a vapor pressure of less than .5 mm Hg absolute at 220 degrees F; or

(e) an incinerator serving no more than 5 households, or

(f) equipment used for spraying or other employment of insecticides, pesticides, or herbicides; or

(g) any other source of air pollutants of small emission significance that the Director has by order exempted from the requirements of 3745-31-02.

(2) a new source treatment works intended to receive wastewater that contains

(a) wastes other than sewage, or

(b) sewage in amounts more than 5,000 gallons per day or more than 50 pounds per day of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5); or

(3) a new solid waste disposal facility.

(B) No Permit to Install need be obtained for modification of a source of air pollutants or a treatment works if after modification the source of air pollutants or the treatment works will be of a type that could have been installed without a permit.

(C) No Permit to Install need be obtained for modification of a source of air pollutants or a treatment works if the impact of the modification on environmental quality is so slight that the Director has by order exempted the modification from the requirements of 3745-31-02.

(D) Exemption from the requirement that a Permit to Install be obtained shall not exempt any person from compliance with any other applicable laws.

OAC 3745-31-04. Permit to Install Applications.

(A) Applications for Permits to Install required under 3745-31-02 shall contain such information as the Director deems necessary and shall be made on forms prepared by the Ohio EPA.

(B) Applications for Permits to Install shall be signed by the general contractor or agent performing the installation or modification, if selected at the time an application is filed, and by the corporate President, or Vice President reporting directly to the President, or highest ranking corporate officer with offices located in the State having overall administrative responsibility for the source of air pollutants, treatment works, or solid waste disposal facility; or by an equivalently responsible officer in the case of organizations other than corporations; or, in other cases, by the owner or operator of the source of air pollutants, treatment works, or solid waste disposal facility; or, in the case of political subdivisions, by the highest elected official of such subdivision. Such signatures shall constitute personal affirmation that the statements made in the application are true and complete, complying fully with applicable state requirements, and shall subject the responsible officials to liability under applicable state laws forbidding false or misleading statements.

(C) The signatures shall constitute an agreement that the signers shall assume responsibility for compliance with the requirements of the Permit to Install and all applicable laws.

OAC 3745-31-05. Criteria for Decision by Director.

(A) The Director shall not issue a Permit to Install unless on the basis of the information appearing in the application and information gathered by or furnished to the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, he determines that installation or modification and operation of the new source of air pollutants, new source treatment works, or solid waste disposal facility will:

  (1) Not prevent or interfere with the attainment or maintenance of applicable ambient water quality standards or ambient air quality standards; and

  (2) Not result in a violation of any applicable laws including, but not limited to, the laws governing:

    (a) Effluent standards adopted by the Director or the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency

(b) Emission standards

(c) "Federal Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources" adopted by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency: and

(3) Employ the best available technology; and

(4) Not cause significant degradation of the air or water, if at the time of installation or modification either the ambient air or the receiving water meets or is better than applicable air or water quality standards.

(B) In deciding whether to grant a Permit to Install, the Director may take into consideration:

(1) The impact of the installation or modification process itself upon the environmental quality; and

(2) The short and long term impact of the source of air pollutants; treatment works, or solid waste disposal facility on environmental quality; and

(3) The social and economic impact of granting or denying the Permit to Install.

(C) The Director may impose such terms and conditions as part of a Permit to Install as are appropriate or necessary to ensure compliance with the applicable laws and to ensure adequate protection of environmental quality.

(D) The Director may require the installation of monitoring devices before, during, or after installation or modification to determine the quality of the ambient air and/or water and the quantity and quality of emissions from the source of air pollutants, treatment works, or solid waste disposal facility. The Director shall require such monitoring equipment to be of a design and to be operated so as to produce data which can be analyzed in terms of applicable air and water quality standards and air and water emission standards or limitations. In addition, the Director may require that the applicant perform other environmental quality tests including, but not limited to, soil samples and bioassays, either on a single occasion or on a regular basis, before, during, or after installation or modification to ensure adequate protection of environmental quality.

(E) Within one hundred eighty days after a completed application is filed, the Director shall issue proposed or final order granting or denying the permit, and such action shall be in accordance with Chapter 3745-47 of the Administrative Code.

OAC 3745-31-06. Termination of Permit to Install.

(A) A Permit to Install shall terminate if:

(1) detail plans of the source of air pollutants, treatment works, or solid waste disposal facility, if required, are not submitted to the Ohio EPA for approval within one year of the effective date of the Permit to Install, or

(2) the owner or operator has not undertaken a continuing program of installation or modification or has not entered into a binding contractual obligation to undertake and complete within a reasonable time a continuing program of installation or modification in accordance with approved detail plans, if required, within 18 months, of the effective date of the Permit to Install, or within six months of approval of detail plans, whichever is later.

(B) The Director may extend these dates of expiration by up to 12 months if the applicant submits, not less than 60 days before the expiration date, information that, in the judgment of the Director, adequately justifies an extension of time. No appeal taken from denial of extension of an expiration date shall prevent termination of a permit during the period between denial of extension and final disposition of the appeal.

OAC 3745-31-07. Revocation of Permit to Install.

The Director may revoke a Permit to Install if he concludes at any time that any applicable laws have been or are likely to be violated.

OAC 3745-31-08. Procedure for Decision by Director.

A Permit to Install shall be issued, modified, revoked, or denied and may be challenged in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure of the Ohio EPA, Chapter 3745-47.

FEDERALLY PROMULGATED
REGULATIONS

52.1877 Control strategy: Photochemical ozidants (hydrocarbons).

(a) The requirements of 51.14 of this chapter are not met because the Ohio plan does not provide for the attainment and maintenance of the national standard for photochemical oxidants (hydrocarbons) in the Metropolitan Cincinnati interstate region by May 31, 1975.

(9.0) 52.1878 Inspection and maintenance program.

(a) Definitions:

(1) "Inspection and maintenance program" means a program to reduce emissions from in-use vehicles through identifying vehicles that need emission control related maintenance and requiring that such maintenance be performed.

(2) All other terms used in this section that are defined in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix N are used herein with the meanings so defined.

(b) This section is applicable in Hamilton County, Ohio (including the City of Cincinnati).

(c) The County of Hamilton and the City of Cincinnati shall establish an inspection and maintenance program applicable to all light-duty motor vehicles owned and operated within their respective geographic jurisdictions on streets, roads, and highways over which they have ownership or control.

(d) Not later than April 1, 1974, the County of Hamilton and the City of Cincinnati shall submit to the Administrator, for his approval, legally adopted regulations establishing the inspection/maintenance program required by paragraph (c) of this section. The regulations shall include:

(1) (i) Provisions requiring inspection of all light-duty motor vehicles owned and operated within their respective geographic jurisdictions on streets, roads, and highways over which they have ownership and control (jointly or individually) at periodic intervals no more than 1 year apart by means of an idle test.

(ii) The State may exempt any class or category of vehicles that the State finds are rarely used on public streets and highways (such as classic or antique vehicles).

(2) Provisions for inspection failure criteria consistent with an initial failure rate of at least 30 percent of the vehicles tested before maintenance.

(3) Provisions ensuring that failed vehicles receive within 2 weeks the maintenance necessary to achieve compliance with the inspection standards. These shall, at a minimum, impose sanctions against individual owners and repair facilities, require retest of failed vehicles following maintenance, establish a certification program to ensure that repair facilities performing the required maintenance have the necessary equipment, parts, and knowledgeable operators to perform the tests satisfactorily, and provide for such other measures as necessary or appropriate.

(4) Provisions prohibiting vehicles from being intentionally readjusted or modified subsequent to the inspection and/or maintenance in such a way as would cause them to no longer comply with the inspection standards. These might include authorization of spot checks of idle adjustments and/or requiring a suitable type of physical tagging of vehicles. These provisions shall include appropriate penalties for violation.

(5) Designation of an agency or agencies responsible for conducting, overseeing, enforcing the inspection and maintenance program. Private parties may be designated to conduct parts of the program to certify compliance.

(6) Provisions ensuring that, with regard to the first inspection, the inspection and maintenance necessary to achieve compliance with the applicable emission standards referred to in paragraph (d)(2) be completed by May 31, 1975, for at least five-twelfths (5/12) of the vehicles subject to the inspection system.

(e) After December 31, 1975, no program in the County of Hamilton, the City of Cincinnati, the State of Ohio shall allow the registration of title, or allow the operation on streets, roads, or highways under its control of any light-duty, spark-ignition-powered motor vehicle subject to the inspection program(s) established pursuant to this section that does not comply with the applicable standards and procedures, as defined in paragraph (d)(2) of this section. This shall not apply to the initial registration of new vehicles.

(f) After December 31, 1975, no person shall operate or allow the operation of a light-duty motor vehicle subject to the inspection program(s) established pursuant to this section that does not comply with the applicable standards and procedures, as defined in paragraph (d)(2) of this section. This shall not apply to the initial registration of new vehicles.

(g) No later than February 1, 1974, the County of Hamilton and the City of Cincinnati shall submit to the Administrator, for his approval, a detailed compliance schedule showing the steps they will take to establish, operate, and enforce the inspection/maintenance program required by paragraph (c) of this section including:

(1) A description of the legal authority for establishing and enforcing the inspection/maintenance program, including the text of proposed or adopted legislation and regulations.

(2) Specific dates (day, month, and year) by which various steps to implement the inspection/maintenance system will be completed, such steps to include, at a minimum, the following: Submitting final plans and specifications for the system to the Administrator for his approval, ordering necessary equipment, commencement of on-site construction and/or installation, completion of on-site construction and/or installation and system operation (this last date to be no later than January 1, 1975).

(3) An identification of the sources and amounts of funds necessary to implement the system, together with written assurances from the chief executive officers of the city and county that they will seek any necessary funding from the appropriate legislative bodies.

(4) Other necessary provisions to carry out the Program.

(10.0) 52.1879 Review of New or Modified Indirect Sources

(b) Regulation for Review of New or Modified Indirect Sources

(1) All terms used in this paragraph but not specifically defined below shall have the meaning given them in 52.01 of this chapter.

(i) The term "indirect source" means a facility, building, structure, or installation which attracts or may attract mobile source activity that results in emissions of a pollutant for which there is a national standard. Such indirect sources include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Highways and roads.
- (b) Parking facilities.
- (c) Retail, commercial and industrial facilities.
- (d) Recreation, amusement, sports and entertainment facilities.
- (e) Airports.
- (f) Office and Government buildings.
- (g) Apartment and condominium buildings.
- (h) Education facilities.

(ii) The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or his designated agent.

(iii) The term "associated parking area" means a parking facility or facilities owned and/or operated in conjunction with an indirect source.

(iv) The term "aircraft operation" means an aircraft take-off or landing.

(v) The phrase "to commence construction" means to engage in a continuous program of on-site construction including site clearance, grading, dredging, or land filling specifically designed for an indirect source in preparation for the fabrication, erection, or installation of the building components of the indirect source. For the purpose of this paragraph, interruptions resulting from acts of God, strikes, litigation, or other matters beyond the control of the owner shall be disregarded in determining whether a construction or modification program is continuous.

(vi) The phrase "to commence modification" means to engage in a continuous program of on-site modification, including site clearance, grading, dredging, or land filling in preparation for specific modification of the indirect source.

(vii) The term "highway section" means the development proposal of a highway of substantial length between logical termini (major crossroads, population centers, major traffic generators, or similar major highway control elements) as normally included in a single location study or multi-year highway improvement program as set forth in 23 CFR 770.201 (38 FR 31677).

(viii) The term "highway project" means all or a portion of a highway section which would result in a specific construction contract.

(ix) The term "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)" means such areas as designated by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget in the following publication: "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area," issued in 1967, with subsequent amendments.

(2) The requirements of this paragraph are applicable to the following:

(i) In an SMSA:

(a) Any new parking facility or other new indirect source with an associated parking area, which has a new parking capacity of 1,000 cars or more; or

(b) Any modified parking facility, or any modification of an associated parking area, which increases parking capacity by 500 cars or more; or

(c) Any new highway project with an anticipated average annual daily traffic volume of 20,000 or more vehicles per day within ten years of construction; or

(d) Any modified highway project which will increase average annual daily traffic volume by 10,000 or more vehicles per day within ten years after modification.

(ii) Outside an SMSA:

(a) Any new parking facility, or other new indirect source with an associated parking area, which has a parking capacity of 2,000 cars or more; or

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(b) Any modified parking facility, or any modification of an associated parking area, which increases parking capacity by 1,000 cars or more.

(iii) Any airport, the construction or general modification program of which is expected to result in the following activity within ten years of construction or modification:

(a) New airport: 50,000 or more operations per year by regularly scheduled air carriers, or use by 1,600,000 or more passengers per year.

(b) Modified airport: Increase of 50,000 or more operations per year by regularly scheduled air carriers over the existing volume of operations, or increase of 1,600,000 or more passengers per year.

(iv) Where an indirect source is constructed or modified in increments which individually are not subject to review under this paragraph, and which are not part of a program of construction or modification in planned incremental phases approved by the Administrator, all such increments commenced after December 31, 1974, or after the latest approval hereunder, whichever date is most recent, shall be added together for determining the applicability of this paragraph.

(3) No owner or operator of an indirect source subject to this paragraph shall commence construction or modification of such source after December 31, 1974, without first obtaining approval from the Administrator. Application for approval to construct or modify shall be by means prescribed by the Administrator, and shall include a copy of any draft or final environmental impact statement which has been prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321). If not included in such environmental impact statement, the Administrator may request the following information:

(i) For all indirect sources subject to this paragraph, other than highway projects:

(a) The name and address of the applicant.

(b) A map showing the location of the site of indirect source and the topography of the area.

(c) A description of the proposed use of the site, including the normal hours of operation of the facility, and the general types of activities to be operated therein.

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(d) A site plan showing the location of associated parking areas, points of motor vehicle ingress and egress to and from the site and its associated parking areas, and the location and height of buildings on the site.

(e) An identification of the principal roads, highways, and intersections that will be used by motor vehicles moving to or from the indirect source.

(f) An estimate, as of the first year after the date the indirect source will be substantially complete and operational, of the average daily traffic volumes, maximum traffic volumes for one-hour and eight-hour periods, and vehicle capacities of the principal roads, highways, and intersections identified pursuant to subdivision (i) (e) of this subparagraph located within one-fourth mile of all boundaries of the site.

(g) Availability of existing and projected mass transit to service the site.

(h) Where approval is sought for indirect sources to be constructed in incremental phases, the information required by this subparagraph (3) shall be submitted for each phase of the construction project.

(i) Any additional information or documentation that the Administrator deems necessary to determine the air quality impact of the indirect source, including the submission of measured air quality data at the proposed site prior to construction or modification.

(ii) For airports:

(a) An estimate of the average number and maximum number of aircraft operations per day by type of aircraft during the first, fifth and tenth years after the date of expected completion.

(b) A description of the commercial, industrial, residential and other development that the applicant expects will occur within three miles of the perimeter of the airport within the first five and the first ten years after the date of expected completion.

(c) Expected passenger loadings at the airport.

(d) The information required under subdivisions (i) (a) through (i) of this subparagraph.

(iii) For highway projects:

(a) A description of the average and maximum traffic volumes for one, eight, and 24-hour time periods expected within 10 years of date of expected completion.

(b) An estimate of vehicle speeds for average and maximum traffic volume conditions and the vehicle capacity of the highway project.

(c) A map showing the location of the highway project, including the location of buildings along the right-of-way.

(d) A description of the general features of the highway project and associated right-of-way, including the approximate height of buildings adjacent to the highway.

(e) Any additional information or documentation that the Administrator deems necessary to determine the air quality impact of the indirect source, including the submission of measured air quality data at the proposed site prior to construction or modification.

(iv) For indirect sources other than airports and those highway projects subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) (6) (iii) of this section, the air quality monitoring requirements of paragraph (b) (3) (i) (i) of this section shall be limited to carbon monoxide, and shall be conducted for a period of not more than 14 days.

(4) (i) For indirect sources other than highway projects and airports, the Administrator shall not approve an application to construct or modify if he determines that the indirect source will:

(a) Cause a violation of the control strategy of any applicable state implementation plan; or

(b) Cause or exacerbate a violation of the national standards for carbon monoxide in any region or portion thereof.

(ii) The Administrator shall make the determination pursuant to paragraph (b) (4) (i) (b) of this section by evaluating the anticipated concentration of carbon monoxide at reasonable receptor or exposure sites which will be affected by the mobile source activity expected to be attracted by the indirect source. Such determination may be made by using traffic flow characteristic guidelines published by the Environmental Protection Agency which relate traffic demand and capacity considerations to ambient carbon monoxide impact, by use of appropriate atmospheric diffusion models (examples of which are referenced in Appendix O to Part 51 of this chapter), and/or by any other reliable analytic method. The applicant may (but need not) submit with his application, the results of an appropriate diffusion model and/or any other reliable analytic method, along with the technical data and information supporting such results. Any such results and supporting data submitted by the applicant shall be considered by the Administrator in making his determination pursuant to paragraph (b) (4) (i) (b) of this section.

(5) (i) For airports subject to this paragraph, the Administrator shall base his decision on the approval or disapproval of an application on the considerations to be published as an Appendix to this Part.

(ii) For highway projects and parking facilities specified under paragraph (b) (2) of this section which are associated with airports, the requirements and procedures specified in paragraphs (b) (4) and (6) (i) and (ii) of this section shall be met.

(6) (i) For all highway projects subject to this paragraph, the Administrator shall not approve an application to construct or modify if he determines that the indirect source will:

(a) Cause a violation of the control strategy of any applicable state implementation plan; or

(b) Cause or exacerbate a violation of the national standards for carbon monoxide in any region or portion thereof.

(ii) The determination pursuant to paragraph (b) (6) (i) (b) of this section shall be made by evaluating the anticipated concentration of carbon monoxide at reasonable receptor or exposure sites which will be affected by the mobile source activity expected on the highway for the ten year period following the expected date of completion according to the procedures specified in paragraph (b) (4) (ii) of this section.

(iii) For new highway projects subject to this paragraph with an anticipated average daily traffic volume of 50,000 or more vehicles within ten years of construction, or modifications to highway projects subject to this paragraph which will increase average daily traffic volume by 25,000 or more vehicles within ten years after modification, the Administrator's decision on the approval or disapproval of an application shall be based on the considerations to be published as an Appendix to this Part in addition to the requirements of paragraph (b) (6) (i) of this section.

(7) The determination of the air quality impact of a proposed indirect source "at reasonable receptor or exposure sites", shall mean such locations where people might reasonably be exposed for time periods consistent with the national ambient air quality standards for the pollutants specified for analysis pursuant to this paragraph.

(8) (i) Within 20 days after receipt of an application or addition thereto, the Administrator shall advise the owner or operator of any deficiency in the information submitted in support of the application. In the event of such a deficiency, the date of receipt of the application for the purpose of paragraph (b) (8) (ii) of this section shall be the date on which all required information is received by the Administrator.

(ii) Within 30 days after receipt of a complete application, the Administrator shall:

(a) Make a preliminary determination whether the indirect source should be approved, approved with conditions in accordance with paragraphs (b) (9) or (10) of this section, or disapproved.

(b) Make available in at least one location in each region in which the proposed indirect source would be constructed, a copy of all materials submitted by the owner or operator, a copy of the Administrator's preliminary determination, and a copy or summary of other materials, if any, considered by the Administrator in making his preliminary determination; and

(c) Notify the public, by prominent advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in each region in which the proposed indirect source would be constructed, of the opportunity for written public comment on the information submitted by the owner or operator and the Administrator's preliminary determination on the approvability of the indirect source.

(iii) A copy of the notice required pursuant to this subparagraph shall be sent to the applicant and to officials and agencies having cognizance over the location where the indirect source will be situated, as follows: State and local air pollution control agencies, the chief executive of the city and county; any comprehensive regional land use planning agency; and for highways, any local board or committee charged with responsibility for activities in the conduct of the urban transportation planning process (3-C process) pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 134.

(iv) Public comments submitted in writing within 30 days after the date such information is made available shall be considered by the Administrator in making his final decision on the application. No later than 10 days after the close of the public comment period, the applicant may submit a written response to any comments submitted by the public. The Administrator shall consider the applicant's response in making his final decision. All comments shall be made available for public inspection in at least one location in the region in which the indirect source would be located.

(v) The Administrator shall take final action on an application within 30 days after the close of the public comment period. The Administrator shall notify the applicant in writing of his approval, conditional approval, or denial of the application, and shall set forth his reasons for conditional approval or denial. Such notification shall be made available for public inspection in at least one location in the region in which the indirect source would be located.

(vi) The Administrator may extend each of the time periods specified in paragraphs (b) (8) (ii), (iv), or (v) of this section by no more than 30 days, or such other period as agreed to by the applicant and the Administrator.

(9) (i) Whenever an indirect source as proposed by an owner or operator's application would not be permitted to be constructed for failure to meet the tests set forth pursuant to paragraphs (b) (4) (i), (b) (5) (i), or (b) (6) (i) and (iii) of this section, the Administrator may impose reasonable conditions on an approval related to the air quality aspects of the proposed indirect source so that such source, if constructed or modified in accordance with such conditions, could meet the tests set forth pursuant to paragraphs (b) (4) (i), (b) (5) (i), or (b) (6) (i) and (iii) of this section. Such conditions may include, but not be limited to:

(a) Binding commitments to roadway improvements or additional mass transit facilities to serve the indirect source secured by the owner or operator from governmental agencies having jurisdiction thereof;

(b) Binding commitments by the owner or operator to specific programs for mass transit incentives for employees and patrons of the source; and

(c) Binding commitments by the owner or operator to construct, modify, or operate the indirect source in such a manner as may be necessary to achieve the traffic flow characteristics published by the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to paragraph (b) (4) (ii) of this section.

(ii) The Administrator may specify that any items of information provided in an application for approval related to the operation of an indirect source which may affect the source's air quality impact shall be considered permit conditions.

(10) Notwithstanding the provisions relating to modified indirect sources contained in paragraph (b) (2) of this section, the Administrator may condition any approval by reducing the extent to which the indirect source may be further modified without resubmission for approval under this paragraph.

(11) Any owner or operator who fails to construct an indirect source in accordance with the application as approved by the Administrator; any owner or operator who fails to construct and operate an indirect source in accordance with conditions imposed by the Administrator under paragraph (b) (9) of this section; any owner or operator who modifies an indirect source in violation of conditions imposed by the Administrator under paragraph (b) (10) of this section; or any owner or operator of an indirect source subject to this paragraph who commences construction or modification thereof after December 31, 1974, without applying for and receiving approval hereunder, shall be subject to the penalties specified under section 113 of the Act and shall be considered in violation of an emission standard or limitation under section 304 of the Act. Subsequent modification to an approved indirect source may be made without applying for permission pursuant to this paragraph only where such modification would not violate any condition imposed pursuant to paragraphs (b) (9) and (10) of this section and would not be subject to the modification criteria set forth in paragraph (b) (2) of this section.

(12) Approval to construct or modify shall become invalid if construction or modification is not commenced within 24 months after receipt of such approval. The Administrator may extend such time period upon satisfactory showing that an extension is justified. The applicant may apply for such an extension at the time of initial application or at any time thereafter.

(13) Approval to construct or modify shall not relieve any owner or operator of the responsibility to comply with the control strategy and all local, State and Federal regulations which are part of the applicable State implementation plan.

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(14) Where the Administrator delegates the responsibility for implementing the procedures for conducting indirect source review pursuant to this paragraph to any agency, other than a regional office of the Environmental Protection Agency, the following provisions shall apply:

(i) Where the agency designated is not an air pollution control agency, such agency shall consult the appropriate State or local air pollution control agency prior to making any determination required by paragraphs (b) (4), (5), or (6) of this section. Similarly, where the agency designated does not have continuing responsibilities for land use planning, such agency shall consult with the appropriate State or local land use and transportation planning agency prior to making any determination required by paragraph (b) (9) of this section.

(ii) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall conduct the indirect source review pursuant to this paragraph for any indirect source owned or operated by the United States Government.

(iii) A copy of the notice required pursuant to paragraph (b) (8) (ii) (c) of this section shall be sent to the Administrator through the appropriate Regional Office.

(15) In any area in which a "management of parking supply" regulation which has been promulgated by the Administrator is in effect, indirect sources which are subject to review under the terms of such a regulation shall not be required to seek review under this paragraph but instead shall be required to seek review pursuant to such management of parking supply regulation. For purposes of this paragraph, a "management of parking supply" regulation shall be any regulation promulgated by the Administrator as part of a transportation control plan pursuant to the Clean Air Act which requires that any new or modified facility containing a given number of parking spaces shall receive a permit or other prior approval, issuance of which is to be conditioned on air quality considerations.

(16) Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions to the contrary, the operation of this paragraph is hereby suspended pending further notice. No facility which commences construction prior to the expiration of the sixth month after the operation of this paragraph is reinstated (as to that type of facility) shall be subject to this paragraph.

(d) Regulation providing for public comment.

(1) For purposes of this paragraph, "Director" shall mean the "Director of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency".

(2) Prior to approval or disapproval of the construction or modification of a stationary source, the Director shall:

(i) Make a preliminary determination whether construction or modification of the stationary source should be approved, approved with conditions or disapproved.

(ii) Make available in at least one location in the region in which the proposed stationary source would be constructed or modified, a copy of the Director's preliminary determination, and a copy or summary of other materials, if any, considered by the Director in making his preliminary determination; and

(iii) Notify the public, by prominent advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the region in which the proposed stationary source would be constructed or modified, of the opportunity for public comment on the information submitted by the owner or operator and the Director's preliminary determination on the approvability of the new or modified stationary source.

(3) A copy of the notice required pursuant to this paragraph shall be sent to the Administrator through the appropriate regional office and to all other State and local air pollution control agencies having jurisdiction within the region where the stationary source will be constructed or modified.

(4) Public comments submitted in writing within 30 days of the date such information is made available shall be considered by the Director in making his final decision on the application.

(50.1) 52.1880 Control Strategy: Particulate Matter.

(b) In Pickaway County, Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company, or any subsequent owner or operator of the Picway Generating Station, shall not operate simultaneously Units 3 and 4 (boilers 7 and 8) at any time. These units will terminate operation no later than October 1, 1980.

(50.2) 52.1881 Control strategy: Sulfur oxides (sulfur dioxide)

(b) Regulations for the control of sulfur dioxide in the State of Ohio.

(1) Definitions - All terms used in this paragraph but not specifically defined below shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act or Parts 51, 52, or 60 in this Chapter.

(i) "By-product coke oven gas" means the gas produced during the production of metallurgical coke in slot-type, by-product coke batteries.

(ii) "Flue gas desulfurization" means any pollution control process which treats stationary source combustion flue gas to remove sulfur oxides.

(iii) "Fossil Fuel" means natural gas, refinery fuel gas, coke oven gas, petroleum, coal and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such materials.

(iv) "Fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit" means a furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.

(v) "Heat input" means the total gross calorific value (where gross calorific value is measured by ASTM Method D2015-66, D240-64, or D1826-64) of all fossil and non-fossil fuels burned. Where two or more fossil fuel-fired steam generating units are vented to the same stack the heat input shall be the aggregate of all units vented to the stack.

(vi) "Owner or operator" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a facility, building, structure, or installation which directly or indirectly results or may result in emissions of any air pollutant for which a national standard is in effect.

(vii) "Primary zinc smelter" means any installation engaged in the production, or any intermediate process in the production, of zinc or zinc oxide from the zinc sulfide ore concentrates through the use of pyrometallurgical techniques.

(viii) "Process" means any source operation including any equipment, devices, or contrivances and all appurtenances thereto, for changing any material whatever or for storage or handling of any materials, the use of which may cause the discharge of any air contaminant into the open air, but not including that equipment defined as fossil fuel fired steam generating units in these regulation. Duplicate or similar parallel operations within a structure, building, or shop shall be considered as a single process for purposes of this regulation.

(ix) "Process weight" means the total weight of all materials and solid fuels introduced into any specific process. Liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will not be considered as part of the process weight unless they become part of the product. For a cyclical or batch operation, the process weight per hour will be derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle. For a continuous operation, the process weight per hour will be derived by dividing the process weight for the number of hours in a given period of time by the number of hours in that period. For fluid catalytic cracking units, process weight shall mean the total weight of material introduced as fresh feed to the cracking unit. For sulfuric acid production units, the nitrogen in the air feed shall not be included in the calculation of process weight.

(x) "Run" means the net period of time during which an emission sample is collected. Unless otherwise specified, a run may be either intermittent or continuous within the limits of good engineering practice as determined by the Administrator.

(xi) "Source operation" means the last operation preceding the emission of an air contaminant, which operation (a) results in the separation of the air contaminant from process materials or in the conversion of the process materials into air contaminants, as in the case of combustion of fuel; and (b) is not primarily an air pollution abatement operation.

(xii) "Stack" means any chimney, flue, vent, roof monitor, conduit or duct arranged to vent emissions to the ambient air.

(xiii) "Sulfur recovery plant" means any plant that recovers elemental sulfur from any gas stream.

(xiv) "Sulfuric acid production unit" means any facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, organic sulfides and mercaptans, or acid sludge.

(xv) "Total rated capacity" means the sum of the rated capacities of all fuel-burning equipment connected to a common stack. The rated capacity shall be the maximum guaranteed by the equipment manufacturer or the maximum normally achieved during use as determined by the Administrator, whichever is greater.

(2) Test Methods and Procedures - Unless specified below, the test methods and procedures used for determining compliance with the applicable subparagraphs of §52.1881(b) shall be those prescribed in Part 60 of this chapter. Compliance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify based on representative performance of the affected facility. Notification and record-keeping procedures shall be those prescribed in §60.7 of this chapter. The owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. A compliance test shall consist of at least three runs.

(i) The test methods and procedures used for determining compliance for any sulfur recovery plant subject to applicable subparagraph, of §52.1881(b) shall be those prescribed in §60.46 of this chapter with the exception that the maximum amount of sulfur dioxide sampled by Method 6 shall not exceed 50 percent of the stoichiometric amount of hydrogeh peroxide absorbent.

(ii) The test methods and procedures used for determining compliance for any sulfuric acid production unit, or any primary zinc smelter subject to the applicable subparagraphs of §52.1881(b) shall be those prescribed in §60.85 of this chapter.

(iii) The test methods and procedures used to determine the compliance of any stack venting any fossil fuel-fired steam generating units subject to the applicable subparagraphs of §52.1881(b) shall be those prescribed in §60.46 of this chapter.

(3) Severability - If any provision of these regulations or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or application of any other part of these regulations which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of these regulations and the various applications thereof are declared to be severable.

(4) Submission of Information - The submission of any information required under §52.1882 shall be made to the Director, Enforcement Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region V, 230 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois, 60604, Attention Air Compliance Section.

(5) For purposes of this regulation, stack and boiler identification numbers used in this paragraph were derived from correspondence submitted to the U.S. EPA by the affected owners or operators, and may be found in the record supporting this rulemaking.

(6) This paragraph contains no applicable provisions in the following counties of Ohio: Ashland, Brown, Carroll, Champaign, Clinton, Darke, Defiance, Fayette, Fulton, Geauga, Guernsey, Hardin, Harrison, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Jackson, Knox, Logan, Madison, Monroe, Morrow, Noble, Perry, Portage, Preble, Putnam, Shelby, Union, Van Wert, Warren, Williams and Wyandot, not does it apply to facilities equal to or less than 10 million BTU per hour total aggregate rated capacity of all units at a facility.

(7) - (10) Reserved.

(11) In Adams County:

(i) The Dayton Power and Light Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Stuart Power Plant in Adams County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Stuart Plant in excess of 3.16 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) In leiu of meeting subparagraph (11)(i), the Dayton Power and Light Company may elect, in accordance with the compliance schedule provisions of §52.1882, to comply with the emission limitations which will satisfy the following equation:

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(A) $0.0791 (EL_1 + EL_2 + EL_3 + EL_4 \leq 1$

where EL_i is the emission limitation (pounds per million BTU) per stack i and i is the stack number. For purposes of this regulation, each stack is identified as follows:

Stack No. :	Boiler identification
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4

(12) In Allen County:

(i) The Ford Motor Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Ford Motor Company facilities at Allen County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 3.40 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Lima State Hospital at Allen County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 5.39 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iii) The Vistron Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of the Vistron Corporation facilities at Allen County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 1.27 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iv) The Standard Oil Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Standard Oil Company facilities at Allen County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide in excess of the rates specified below

(A) 0.92 pounds of sulfur dioxide per 1000 pounds of total feed at the stack common to the Fluid Catalytic Cracker and the Carbon Monoxide Boiler. The total feed is the charging stock to the catalytic cracking unit.

(B) 1.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input at the following:

  (1) ISO Stabilizer and Split Heaters (OEPA B002).

  (2) Crude II Heater (OEPA B004).

  (3) Detailer (OEPA (B005).

  (4) Crude I Heater (OEPA B010).

  (5) Coke Furnace (OEPA B011).

  (6) Vac I Heater (OEPA B012).

  (7) MEK Dewaxing Sec Heater (OEPA B013).

  (8) Furfural Ert Sec Heater (OEPA B014).

  (9) BH Boilers (OEPA B020).

(C) 100 pounds of sulfur dioxide per 1000 pounds of sulfur processed at the Claus Unit.

(D) 11.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of production at the Trolumen unit.

(E) 0.15 pound of sulfur dioxide per million BTU for all other boilers and process heaters.

(v) The Clark Equipment Co. or any subsequent owner or operator of the Clark Equipment Co. facilities at Allen County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 2.54 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(13) In Ashtabula County:

(i) The Cleveland Electric Illumination Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Ashtabula Power Plant in Ashtabula County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any of the stacks 1,2, and 3 at the Ashtabula Plant in excess of 2.40 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input. Emissions of sulfur dioxide from stack 4 at the Ashtabula Plant shall not exceed 9.10 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input. Emissions of sulfur dioxide from stack 5 at the Ashtabula plant shall not exceed 8.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) The RMI Corporation, or any subsequent owner or operator of the RMI Corporation metal reduction plant in Ashtabula County, Ohio shall not cause or permit emissions of sulfur dioxide in excess of 4.80 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iii) The RMI Corporation, or any subsequent owner or operator of the RMI Corporation sodium plant at Ashtabula County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emissions of sulfur dioxide in excess of 2.70 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iv) The General Tire and Rubber Company, or any subsequent owner or operator of the General Tire and Rubber Company Plant at Ashtabula County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emissions of sulfur dioxide in excess of 1.30 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual

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heat input.

(v) The New Jersey Zinc Company or any subsequent owner or operator of New Jersey Zinc Company Plant at Ashtabula County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide in excess of 1.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input at any oil burning unit.

(14) In Athens County:

(i) No owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit, unless otherwise specified below, shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 7.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) The Columbus and Southern Ohio Power Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Poston Power Plant in Athens County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from stacks 1 and 2 at the Poston Plant in excess of 3.72 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input. Stack number 3 is subject to New Source Performance Standards and is limited to 1.2 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(iii) In lieu of meeting subparagraph (14)(ii), the Columbus and Southern Ohio Power Company may elect in accordance with the compliance schedule provisions of §52.1882, to comply with the emission limitations which will satisfy all of the following equations:

(A) $0.1932\ EL_1 + 0.0757\ EL_2 \leq 1$

(B) $0.1369\ EL_1 + 0.1276\ EL_2 \leq 1$

(C) $0.1230\ EL_1 + 0.1406\ EL_2 \leq 1$

where EL_i is the emission limitation (in pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btu of actual heat input) per stack i, and i is the stack number. For purposes of this regulation, each stack is identified as follows:

Stack No. :	Boiler identification
1	1, 2
2	3, 4
3.-	5, 6

(15) In Auglaize County, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, of any subsequent owner or operator of the Goodyear Tire

and Rubber Company facilities in Auglaize County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 4.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(16) In Belmont County:

(i) The Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Martins Ferry Steel Plant in Belmont County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Martins Ferry facility in excess of 5.78 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(17) In Butler County:

(i) No present or subsequent owner or operator, unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) located in Butler County, Ohio shall cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack in excess of 1.40 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) No present or any subsequent owner or operator, unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, of a by-product coke oven located in Butler County, Ohio, shall cause or permit the combustion of by-product coke oven gas containing a total sulfur content expressed as hydrogen sulfide in excess of 100 grains of hydrogen sulfide per 100 dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas or the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 0.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iii) The Armco Steel Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Armco Steel-Hamilton Plant located in Butler County, Ohio shall cause or permit the combustion of by-product coke oven gas containing a total sulfur content expressed as hydrogen sulfide in excess of 146 grains of hydrogen sulfide per 100 dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas or the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 0.73 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iv) The Armco Steel Company or any subsequent owner or operator or the Armco Steel-Middletown Plant located in Butler County, Ohio shall not cause or permit emissions of sulfur dioxide from fossil fuel-fired steam generating units numbered B001, B002, B003, and B004 in excess of 2.11 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input and from fossil fuel-fired steam generating units numbered B007, B008, B009, and B010 in excess of 1.79 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(v) The Champion Paper Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Champion Paper facilities located in Butler County, Ohio shall not cause or permit emissions of sulfur dioxide from fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units numbered B010 and B020 in excess of 3.43 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(18) In Clark County:

(i) The Ohio Edison Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Mad River Power Plant in Clark County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any of the stacks 1,2, and 3 at the Mad River Plant in excess of 4.62 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input. Emissions of sulfur dioxide from stacks 4 and 5 at the Mad River Plant shall not be in excess of 1.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) In lieu of meeting subparagraph (18)(i), the Ohio Edison Company may elect for stacks 1,2, and 3 only, in accordance with the compliance schedule provisions of §52.1882, to comply with the emission limitations which will satisfy all of the following equations:

(A) $0.0995\ (EL_1 + EL_2) + 0.0173\ EL_3 \leq 1$

(B) $0.0498\ (EL_1 + EL_2) + 0.0516\ EL_3 \leq 1$

(C) $0.0735\ (EL_1 + EL_2) + 0.0190\ EL_3 \leq 1$

where EL_i is the emission limitation (pounds per million BTU) per stack i and i is the stack number. For purposes of this regulation each stack is identified as follows:

Stack No. :	Boiler identification
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	A (Turbine)
5	B (Turbine)

(19) In Clermont County:

(i) The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Beckjord Power Plant in Clermont County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Beckjord plant in excess of 2.02 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) In lieu of subparagraph (19)(i) the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company may elect, in accordance with the compliance schedule provisions of §52.1882, to comply with the emission limitations which will satisfy all of the following equations:

(A) $0.1426\ EL_1+0.1629\ EL_2+0.0667\ EL_3+0.0823\ EL_4+0.0122\ EL_5 \leq 1$

(B) $0.1252\ EL_1+0.1349\ EL_2+0.1003\ EL_3+0.1192\ EL_4+0.0155\ EL_5 \leq 1$

(C) $0.0337\ EL_1+0.0353\ EL_2+0.0382\ EL_3+0.0451\ EL_4+0.0709\ EL_5 \leq 1$

(D) $0.1334\ EL_1+0.1492\ EL_2+0.0740\ EL_3+0.0904\ EL_4+0.0247\ EL_5 \leq 1$

(E) $0.0249\ EL_1+0.0257\ EL_2+0.0283\ EL_3+0.0332\ EL_4+0.0841\ EL_5 \leq 1$

where EL_i is the emission limitation (pounds per million BTU) per stack i and i is the stack number. For purposes of this regulation each stack is identified as follows:

Stack No.:	Boiler Identification
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5,6

(20) In Columbiana County, no present or any subsequent owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) operating in Columbiana County, Ohio shall casue or permit emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 4.40 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(21) In Coshocton County:

(i) The Columbus and Southern Ohio Power Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Conesville Plant in Coshocton County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any of the stacks 1, 2, and 3 at the Conesville Plant in excess of 5.66 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input. Stack 4 at the Conesville Plant is subject to New Source Performance Standards and is limited to 1.2 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) In lieu of meeting subparagraph (21) (i), the Columbus and Southern Ohio Power Company may elect for stacks 1, 2, and 3 only, in accordance with the compliance schedule provision of § 52.182, to comply with the emission limitations which will satisfy all of the following equations:

(A) $0.0677\ EL_1+0.0411\ EL_2+0.0065\ EL_3 \leq 1$
(B) $0.0707\ EL_1+0.0730\ EL_2+0.0011\ EL_3 \leq 1$
(C) $0.0623\ EL_1+0.0767\ EL_2+0.0013\ EL_3 \leq 1$
(D) $0.0565\ EL_1+0.0337\ EL_2+0.0866\ EL_3 \leq 1$
(E) $0.0401\ EL_1+0.0683\ EL_2+0.0026\ EL_3 \leq 1$
(F) $0.0410\ EL_1+0.1021\ EL_2+0.0\quad EL \leq 1$

where EL_i is the emission limitation (pounds per million BTU) per stack i, and i is the stack number. For purposes of this regulation each stack is identified as follows:

Stack No.:	Boiler Identification
1	1,2
2	3
3	4
4	5,6

(22) In Crawford County, no present or any subsequent owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) operating in Crawford County, Ohio, shall cause or permit emissions of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 9.60 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(23) In Cuyahoga County, no owner or operator, unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of the rates specified below:

(i) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating units between 10.0 and $350X10^6$ BTU's per hour total rated capacity of heat input, the emission rate in pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$EL=7.014\ Qm^{-0.3014}$$

where Qm is the total rated capacity of heat input in million BTU per hour and EL is the allowable emission rate in pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) For fossil fuel-fired units equal to or greater than 350 million BTU per hour total rated capacity, 1.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per milliln BTU of actual heat input.

(iii) (A) The Republic Steel Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of Republic Steel facilities located in Cuyahoga County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the combustion of by-product coke oven gas at the basic oxygen furnace shop, open hearth shop, blast furnaces 1, 4 and 5, foundry, P-Anneals 1-4, and car thaw 1-1 through 1-4, containing a total sulfur content expressed as hydrogen sulfide in excess of 240 grains of hydrogen sulfide per 100 dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas or the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the above facilities in excess of 1.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(B) The Republic Steel Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of Republic Steel facilities located in Cuyohoga County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack attached to the Open Hearth precipitator units 111 and 112, 98-inch slab furnace units 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and the sinter plant at this facility in excess of 0.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(C) The Republic Steel Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of Republic Steel facilities located in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, shall not cause

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or permit the combustion of by-product coke oven gas at the 84-inch slab furnace units 1, 2, and 3 containing a total sulfur content expressed as hydrogen sulfide per 100 dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas or the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the above facilities in excess of 1.24 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iv) The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Lake Shore Power Plant located in Cuyahoga County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Lake Shore Plant in excess of the following rates:

(A) 1.30 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input from unit no. 18.

(B) 1.90 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input for units 91 through 94.

(V) The City of Cleveland or any subsequent owner or operator of the Division Pumping Station located at Cuyahoga County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Division Pumping Station in excess of 4.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(vi) No present or subsequent owner or operator of the fossil fuel-fired steam generating units listed herein shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack attached to the identified boilers in excess of 1.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input:

Company	Boiler Identification
(A) Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., Hamilton Ave. Steam Plant	All boilers.
(B) Republic Steel	234, 1, 2, A, B, and C.

(C) Addressograph	1, 2, and 3
(D) General Electric Co.	1 and 2.
(E) Jones and Laughlin Steel	30.
(F) Harshaw Chemical	7, 8, and 9.

(vii) No present or subsequent owner or operator of the fossil fuel-fired steam generating units listed herein shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack attached to the identified boilers in excess of 0.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input:

Company	Boiler identification
(A) Jones & Laughlin	22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35.
(B) U.S. Steel, Cuyahoga-Lorain works	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
(C) DuPont	18.
(D) Standard Oil of Ohio	7, 9, and 10.

(viii) The United States Steel Corporation, Cuyahoga Works or any subsequent owner or operator of the Cuyahoga Works in Cuyahoga County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack attached to boilers 3 through 7 at the Cuyahoga Works in excess of 1.30 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(ix) The Hupp Company or any subsequent owner or operator of Hupp facilities in Cuyahoga County, Ohio shall not cause or permit emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack attached to boilers 1 through 3 at this facility in excess of 3.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(x) The Chase Bag Company or any subsequent owner or operator of Hupp facilities in Cuyahoga County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack attached to boilers 1 & 2 at this facility in excess of 4.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(xi) The General Electric Company or any subsequent owner or operator of General Electric facilities in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack attached to boilers 3 and 4 at this facility in excess of 3.10 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(xii) The General Motors Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of the Fisher Body plant at Cuyahoga County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack attached to boilers 7, 8, and 9 at this facility in excess of 2.10 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(xiii) No present or subsequent owner or operator of the Medical Center located in Cuyahoga County, Ohio shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack attached to boilers 3 through 8 at the Medical Center in excess of 4.60 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(xiv) The Ford Motor Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Ford Motor Company facilities located at Cuyahoga County, Ohio shall not cause or permit emissions of sulfur dioxide from any stack at these facilities in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 1.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for boilers 1, 2, and 3 at the Stamping Plant.

(B) 4.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for boilers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 at the Engine Plant #2.

(xv) No present or subsequent owner or operator of the Highland View Hospital shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Highland View Hospital in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 2.90 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of heat input for boilers 3 and 4.

(B) 1.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of heat input for boilers and 1 and 2.

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(xvi) The Allied Chemical Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Allied Chemical Company sulfuric acid production units at Cuyahoga County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any unit in excess of 4.8 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of 100% sulfuric acid produced.

(xvii) No owner or operator, unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit the combustion of by-product coke oven gas from any stack containing a total sulfur content expressed as hydrogen sulfide in excess of 170 grains of hydrogen sulfide per 100 dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas or the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 0.86 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input. Facilities subject to paragraph (b) (23) (i) and (ii) of this paragraph are not subject to this limitation.

(xviii) No owner or operator of any process equipment, unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 6.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(xix) The Harshaw Chemical Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Harshaw Chemical Company facilities in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 19.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(xx) The Dupont Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Dupont Company sulfuric acid production units at Cuyahoga County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide in excess of 10.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of 100% sulfuric acid production.

(xxi) The Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) or any subsequent owner or operator of ALCOA's Cleveland Works in Cuyahoga County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 5.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(24) In Delaware County, no present or subsequent owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) operating in Delaware County, Ohio, shall cause or permit emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 4.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(25) In Erie County:

(i) No present or any subsequent owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) shall cause or permit emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 1.60 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) No present or any subsequent owner or operator of any process equipment, shall cause or permit the emission from any stack into the atmosphere of any process gas stream containing sulfur dioxide in excess of 9.50 pounds of sulfur diixode per ton of actual process weight input.

(26) In Fairfield County:

(i) The Diamond Power Speciality Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Diamond Power facility in Fairfield County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Diamond Power facility in excess of 6.90 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) The Crown-Zellerbach Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of the Crown-Zellerbach facility in Fairfield County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from the stack attached to #2 boiler at the Crown-Zellerbach facility in excess of 7.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(27) In Franklin County, no owner or operator of the following types of facilities unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of the rates specified below:

(i) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit between 10.0 and 50.0 X 10^6 BTU per hour total rated capacity of heat input, the emission rate in pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$EL=8.088Qm^{-0.4307}$$

where Qm is the total rated capacity of heat input in million BTU per hour and EL is the allowable emission rate in pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) equal to or greater than 50.0X10^6 BTU per hour total rated capacity of heat input, the emission limitation shall be 1.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

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(iii) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Columbus State Institution in Franklin County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 3.80 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iv) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Columbus State Hospital in Franklin County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 4.10 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(v) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of Ross Laboratory in Franklin County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 4.80 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(vi) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Rickenbacker Air Force Base in Franklin County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 2.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(vii) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Capital City Products facility in Franklin County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 3.10 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(viii) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Westinghouse Electric facility in Franklin County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 2.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ix) (A) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant in Franklin County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 1.06 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(B) In lieu of meeting §52.1881(b)(27)(ix)(A), the present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant may elect to comply with the alternate emission limitation and operating conditions specified below.

(1) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 3.65 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input provided that such stacks be greater than or equal to 44.5 meters in height and that the combined maximum boiler design capacity be limited to 177 million BTU per hour by installation of a lock-out system on the boiler coal-feeders. The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant shall keep a permanent log on the lock-out system and record any problems with the system in the log. This log shall be available for inspection by the EPA. This log shall be in lieu of the reporting and monitoring requirements of §52.1882(g).

(2) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant shall be permitted to operate its five boilers (#1, 2, 3, 5a or 5b) in only one of the following three configurations at any given time:

(i) Any two of boilers 1, 2, or 3 on; the remaining three boilers off.

(ii) Boilers 5a and 5b on; boilers 1, 2, and 3 off.

(iii) Boiler 5b and any one of boilers 1, 2, or 3 on; the remaining three boilers off.

(3) In the event that the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant elects to comply with the alternate emission limitation and operating configurations in §52.1881(b)(27)(ix)(B)(1) and (2) and vents its boilers through stacks greater than or equal to 44.5 meters in height and installs a lock-out system on the boiler coal-feeders such that the combined maximum boiler design capacity is limited to 177 MMBTU/hr, all such action shall be taken within 30 weeks of (the effective date of promulgation). The administrator must be notified in writing that all such action was taken within five working days of its completion.

(x) No owner or operator of any primary zinc smelter shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from the plant in excess of the amount prescribed by the following equation:

$$Y=0.564X^{0.85}$$

where X is the total sulfur feed expressed as elemental sulfur in the smelter input stream in lbs/hour and Y is the allowable sulfur dioxide emission rate in lbs/hour from all stacks combined.

(xi) Except as provided in subparagraph (27) (x) of this paragraph, no owner or operator of any process equipment shall cause or permit the emission from any stack into the atmosphere of any process gas stream containing sulfur dioxide in excess of 2.40 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(28) In Gallia County:

(i) The Ohio Power Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Gavin Power Plant in Gallia County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Gavin facility in excess of 9.50 pounds per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) The Ohio Valley Electric Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Kyger Creek Power Plant in Gallia County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Kyger Creek facility in excess of 8.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(29) In Greene County:

(i) No owner or operator of any process equipment shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of that permitted by the following equation:

$$EL=563.P-0.9027$$

where EL is the allowable emission rate in pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input and P is the design process weight input rate in tons per hour.

(ii) The present or any subsequent owner of the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Greene County, Ohio shall not cause or permit emissions of sulfur dioxide in excess of 877.2 nanograms of sulfur dioxide per joule (2.04 lbs. SO_2/MMBTU) of actual heat input from the stack at Building 20770 and stacks #2 and 3 at Building 31240.

(iii) No present or any subsequent owner of the Antioch College at Greene County, Ohio shall cause or permit the emissions of sulfur dioxide from any stack at Antioch College in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 6.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit burning coal.

(B) 1.40 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit burning oil.

(iv) No present or any subsequent owner of Central State University at Green County, Ohio shall cause or permit emissions of sulfur dioxide from any stack at Central State University in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 4.30 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input from stack 1.

(B) 0.30 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input from Stack 2.

(30) In Hamilton County:

(i) No owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) located in Hamilton County, Ohio, unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack in excess of 2.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) The Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Miami Fort Power Plant in Hamilton County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emissions of sulfur dioxide, from stack number 2 at the Miami Fort Plant in excess of 0.30 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input, from stacks 3 and 4 at the Miami Fort Plant in excess of 3.30 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input, from stack 5 at the Miami Fort Plant in excess of 5.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input. Stack number 6 is subject to Federal New Source Performance Standards and is limited to 1.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input. Stacks at the Miami Fort Power Plant are identified as follows:

Stack No.	Boiler No.
2	3
3	4&5
4	6
5	7
6	8

(iii) No owner or operator of a sulfur acid production unit(s) shall cause or permit the emissions of sulfur dioxide from the unit(s) in excess of 21.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of 100% sulfuric acid produced.

(iv) No owner or operator of any fluidized catalytic cracking unit located in Hamilton County, Ohio shall cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any unit in excess of 0.78 pounds of charging feed stock.

(31) In Hancock County:

(i) No owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) or process operation heater(s) located in Hancock County, Ohio, unless otherwise specified in the subparagraph, shall cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack in excess of 5.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) The Northern Ohio Sugar Company, or any subsequent owner or operator of the Northern Ohio Sugar Company facilities in Hancock County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack in excess of 2.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

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(32) In Henry County:

(i) No owner or operator of any oil-fired fossil fuel steam generating unit, unless otherwise specified shall cause or permit emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 2.10 pounds per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) The present or subsequent owner or operator of the City of Napoleon Power Plant in Henry County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Napoleon Power Plant in excess of 5.88 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(33) In Huron County, no owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit shall cause or permit emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 8.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(34) In Jefferson County, no owner or operator, unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack in excess of the rates specified below:

(i) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) burning coal: 1.80 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) burning oil: 0.80 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iii) The Kaul Clay Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Kaul Clay Plant facilities in Jefferson County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack of this facility in excess of 2.82 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iv) The Toronto Paper Board Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Toronto Paper Board Company plant facilities in Jefferson County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 5.96 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(v) The Ohio Edison Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Toronto Power Plant in Jefferson County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Toronto Plant in excess of 8.10 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(vi) The Ohio Edison Power Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Sammis Power Plant in Jefferson County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Sammis Plant in excess of 2.91 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(vii) In lieu of meeting subparagraph (34) (vi), the Ohio Edison Company may elect, in accordance with the compliance schedule provision of § 52.1882, to comply with the emissions limitations which simultaneously satisfy all of the following equations:

(A) $0.1673\ EL_1 + 0.1670\ EL_2 + 0.0072\ EL_3 + 0.0022\ EL_4 \leq 1$

(B) $0.0557\ (EL_1 + EL_2) + 0.1106\ EL_3 + 0.0734\ EL_4 \leq 1$

where EL_i is the emission limitation (pounds per million BTU) per stack i and i is the stack number. For purposes of this regulation each stack is identified as follows:

Stock No.:	Boiler identification
1	1,2
2	3,4
3	5,6
4	7

(viii) The owner or operator of the Cardinal Power Plant in Jefferson County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Cardinal Plant in excess of 4.76 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ix) In lieu of meeting subparagraph (24) (vii), the owner or operator of the Cardinal Power Plant may elect, in accordance with the compliance schedule provision of § 52.1882, to comply with the emission limitations which satisfy the following equation.

(A) $0.0668\ (EL_1 + EL_2) + 0.0763\ EL_3 \leq 1$

where EL_1 is the emission limitations (pounds per million BTU) per stack i and i is the stack number. For purposes of this regulation each stack is identified as follows:

Stack No.:	Boiler identification
1	1
2	2
3	3

(x) The Ohio Power Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Tidd Power Plant in Jefferson County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Tidd Plant in excess of 1.58 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(xi) In lieu of meeting subparagraph (24) (vii), the Ohio Power Company may elect, in accordance with the compliance schedule provision of § 52.1882, to comply with the emission limitations which will simultaneously satisfy all of the following equations:

(A) $.1521(EL_1+EL_2)+.3267\ EL_3 \leqq 1$
(B) $.1443(EL_1+EL_2)+.3338\ EL_3 \leqq 1$
(C) $.1568(EL_1+EL_2)+.3169\ EL_3 \leqq 1$
(D) $.1591(EL_1+EL_2)+.3143\ EL_3 \leqq 1$

where EL_i is the emission limitations (pounds per million BTU) per stack i and i is the stack number. For purposes of this regulation each stack is identified as follows:

Stack No.:	Boiler identification
1	11
2	12
3	21

(xii) No owner or operator of a by-product coke oven shall cause or permit the combustion of by-product coke gas oven containing hydrogen sulfide in excess of 50 grains per 100 dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas.

(xiii) The Wheeling Pittsburg Steel Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Yorkville Steel Plant facility in Jefferson County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit stack at the Yorkville facility in excess of 5.62 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

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(35) In Lake County, no owner or operator of the following types of facilities, unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit emissions from stack in excess of the rates specified below:

(i) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating units between 10.0 and 1000 X 10^6 BTU per hour total rated capacity of heat input, the emission rate in pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$EL = 14.976 Q_m^{-0.3431}$$

where Q_m is the total rated capacity of heat input in million BTU per hour and EL is the allowable emission rate in pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) equal to or greater than 1000 X 10^6 BTU per hour total rated capacity of heat input, 1.40 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iii) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Ohio Rubber Company facility in Lake County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the facility in excess of 6.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iv) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Painesville Municipal Power Plant in Lake County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) For boilers 1 through 4: 5.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(B) Boiler number 5 is subject to New Source Performance Standards and is limited to 1.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(v) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Erie Coke and Chemical Company facility in Lake County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the combustion of by-product coke oven gas for coke oven underfiring containing a total sulfur content expressed as hydrogen sulfide in excess of 450 grains of hydrogen sulfide per 100 dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas. All existing boilers previously owned by Diamond Shamrock will remain at 0.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(vi) The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. or any subsequent owner or operator of the Eastlake Plant in Lake County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Eastlake Plant in excess of 5.64 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btu actual heat input from the effective date of these regulations until one year from that date or until the date provided in the last sentence of (35)(vii), whichever is later.

*(vii) The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. or any subsequent owner or operator of the Eastlake Plant in Lake County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Eastlake Plant in excess of 3.04 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btu actual heat input from the date that is one year after the effective date of these regulations unless the Administrator shall have proposed in the Federal Register emission limitations based on a fluid modeling or field study demonstration submitted by the owner or operator which demonstrates the stack height necessary to avoid excessive concentration due to downwash, wakes or eddies caused by the source, nearby structures or nearby terrain obstacles. In the event the Administrator proposes alternative emission limitations based on the demonstration described in this subparagraph the emission limit contained in subparagraph (35)(vi) shall remain in effect, until the Administrator takes final action on the proposed limits.

(viii) (A) The Lubrizol Corporation, or any subsequent owner or operator of the Lubrizol facilities located in Lake County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Lubrizol facility in excess of 20.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(B) The Lubrizol Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of the Lubirzol facilities located in Lake County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack for boilers 1, 2 or 3 at the Lubrizol facility in excess of 0.55 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

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* EPA, for the present time, withdraws the requirement for fluid modelling or field studies by existing sources seeking credit for stack height increases up to good engineering height as determined by EPA's proposed formula. See 46 FR 28651. 5/28/81.

(ix) The Republic Steel Corporation, or any subsequent owner or operator of the Republic Steel facilities located in Lake County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Republic Steel facility in excess of 4.21 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(36) In Lawrence County:

(i) No owner or operator, unless otherwise specified below, of any industrial process equipment or fossil fuel-fired steam generator unit(s) shall cause or permit the combustion of gasses containing a total sulfur content expressed as hydrogen sulfide in excess of 235 grains of hydrogen sulfide per 100 dry standard cubic feet of gas; or the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 1.22 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) The Marquette Cement Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Marquette Cement Company facilities at Lawrence County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide in excess of 73.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(iii) The Dayton Malleable Iron Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Dayton Malleable Iron Company facilities at Lawrence County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 2.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input at the holding furnaces.

(B) 5.40 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input at the Cupola.

(iv) The Allied Chemical Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Semet Solvay Division at Lawrence County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the combustion of gases containing a total sulfur content expressed as hydrogen sulfuide in excess of 165 grains of hydrogen sulfide per 100 dry standard cubic feet of gas, or 0.86 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input, at tar processing boilers 1, 2, and 3.

(v) The Allied Chemical Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Specialty Chemicals Division in Lawrence County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit in excess of 5.52 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(37) In Licking County, no owner or operator of any oil-fired steam generating unit(s) shall cause or permit emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 1.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(38) In Lorain County, no owner or operator, unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack in excess of the rates specified below:

(i) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating units between 10.0 and 100 million BTU per hour total rated capacity of heat input, the maximum allowable emission rate from any stack shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$EL = 21.176Q_m^{-0.5477}$$

where Q_m is the total rated capacity of heat input in million BTU per hour and EL is the allowable emission rate in pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating units equal to or greater than 100 million BTU per hour total rated capacity of heat input, the maximum allowable emission rate from any stack shall be 1.70 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iii) The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. or any owner or operator of the Avon Lake Plant in Lorain County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide in pounds per million Btu actual heat input from any stack at the Avon Lake Plant in excess of the rates specified in one of the following alternatives from the effective date of these regulations until one year from that date or until the date provided in the last sentence of (38)(iv), whichever is later:

Alternative 1

Stock No., Boiler identification, and Emission limit

1 - 1.2 - 1.06
2 - 3.4 - 1.06
3 - 5.6 - 1.06
4 - 7.8 - 1.06
5 - 0 - 4.10
6 - 10 - 4.10
7 - 11 - 4.10
8 - 12 - 4.10

Alternative 2

Stock No., Boiler identification, and Emission limit

1 - 1.2 - 0.32
2 - 3.4 - 0.32
3 - 5.6 - 0.32
4 - 7.8 - 0.32
5 - 9 - 4.65
6 - 10 - 4.65
7 - 11 - 4.65
8 - 12 - 4.65

*(iv) The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., or any subsequent owner or operator of the Avon Lake Plant in Lorain County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack of the Avon Lake Plant in pounds per million Btu actual heat input in excess of the rates specified in one of the following alternatives from the date that is one year after the effective date of these regulations unless the Administrator shall have proposed in the Federal Register emission limitations based on a fluid modeling or field study demonstrations submitted by the owner or operator which demonstrates the stack height necessary to avoid excessive concentrations due to downwash, wakes or eddies caused by the source, nearby structures or nearby terrain obstacles. In the event the Administrator proposed alternative emission limitations based on the demonstration described in this subparagraph the emission limitation contained in subparagraph (38)(iii) shall remain in effect until the Administrator takes final action on the proposed limits.

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* EPA, for the present time, withdraws the requirement for fluid modelling or field studies by existing sources seeking credit for stack height increases up to good engineering height as determined by EPA's proposed formula. See 46 FR 28651. 5/28/81.

Alternative 1

Stack No., Boiler identification, and Emission limit

1 - 1.2 - 1.06
2 - 3.4 - 1.06
3 - 5.6 - 1.06
4 - 7.6 - 1.06
5 - 9 - 3.43
6 - 10 - 3.43
7 - 11 - 3.43
8 - 12 - 3.43

Alternative 2

Stack No., Boiler identification, and Emission limit

1 - 1.2 - 0.32
2 - 3.4 - 0.32
3 - 5.6 - 0.32
4 - 7.8 - 0.32
5 - 9 - 3.93
6 - 10 - 3.93
7 - 11 - 3.93
8 - 12 - 3.93

(v) The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. or any subsequent owner or operator of the Edgewater Plant located in Lorain County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Edgewater facility in excess of 3.40 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(vi) The United States Steel Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of the United States Steel facilities at Lorain County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at those facilities in excess of:

(A) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating units number 001 through 009: 1.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(B) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating units number 010 through 012: 1.98 pound of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(C) For foss l fuel-fired steam generating unit number 013: 0.31 pound of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(D) For all other fossil fuel-fired steam generating units, subparagraph (38)(i) or (38)(ii) shall apply, as applicable.

(vii) The United States Steel Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of the United States Steel facilities at Lorain County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the combustion of by-product coke oven gas from any stack containing a total sulfur content expressed as hydrogen sulfide in excess of 368 grains of hydrogen sulfide per 100 dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas and shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(viii) The General Motors Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of the Fisher Body Plant at Lorain County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Fisher Body Plant in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 0.80 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input for boiler number 001 and 002.

(B) 0.90 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input for boiler number 004.

(C) For all other fossil fuel-fired steam generating units, subparagraph (38)(i) or (38)(ii) shall apply, as applicable.

(ix) The B.F. Goodrich Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the facility in Lorain County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 129.0 nanograms of sulfur dioxide per joule (0.30 lbs. SO_2/MMBTU) of actual heat input for oil-fired boilers number 1, 2, 5, and 6.

(B) 2237.1 nanograms of sulfur dioxide per joule (5.20 lbs. SO_2/MMBTU) of actual heat input for coal-fired boilers number 3 and 4.

(39) In Lucas County, no owner or operator of the following types of facilities, unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack in excess of the rates specified below:

(i) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating units burning coal the emission rate shall be 1.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating units burning oil the emission rate shall be 1.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iii) The Toledo Edison Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Bayshore Station in Lucas County, Ohio shall not cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack at the Bayshore Station in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 834.6 nanograms of sulfur dioxide per joule (1.94 lbs SO_2/MMBTU) actual heat input for the fossil fuel-fired steam generating units burning coal.

(B) 215.1 nanograms of sulfur dioxide per joule (0.50 lbs SO_2/MMBTU) actual heat input for the fossil fuel-fired peaking unit burning oil.

(iv) Standard Oil of Ohio or any subsequent owner or operator of the Standard Oil of Ohio facility located in Lucas County, Ohio shall not cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack at this facility in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 0.29 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for all process heaters and fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph.

(B) 1.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for process heaters or fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units numbered B024.

(C) 0.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for process heater or fossil fuel-fired steam-generating unit number B021.

(D) 0.57 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for process heaters of fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units numbered B009, B010, 8, B020, B023, and B025.

(E) 0.92 pounds of sulfur dioxide per 1,000 pounds of charging stock for catalytic cracking units and CO boilers connected to a common stack.

(F) 200 pounds of sulfur dioxide per 2000 pounds of sulfur processed for sulfur recovery plant.

(v) [Reserved]

(vi) The Coulton Chemical Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Coulton Chemical facility in Lucas County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Coulton Chemical facility in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 0.80 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units or process heaters.

(B) 1.10 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of 100 percent sulfuric acid produced for sulfuric acid production units.

(vii) The Toledo Edison Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Acme Power Plant in Lucas County, Ohio shall not cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 516.2 nanograms of sulfur dioxide per joule (1.20 lbs SO_2/MMBTU) actual heat input for fossil fuel-fired steam generating units burning coal.

(B) 1.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units burning oil.

(viii) Gulf Oil or any subsequent owner or operator of the Gulf Oil facility in Lucas County, Ohio shall not cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack at the Gulf Oil facility in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 0.81 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for process heaters or fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units numbered B001, B002, B003, B004, B005, B006, B007, and B008.

(B) 0.60 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for process heater or fossil fuel-fired steam-generating unit B009.

(C) 0.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for process heater or fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units B013.

(D) 0.40 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for process heaters or fossil fuel-fired steam-generating unit B014.

(E) 1.85 pounds of sulfur dioxide per 1,000 pounds of charging stock for catalytic cracking units and CO boilers connected to the same stack.

(F) 200 pounds of sulfur dioxide per 1,000 pounds of sulfur processed for sulfur recovery plants.

(G) Gulf Oil or any subsequent owner or operator of facilities located in Lucas County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the combustion of refinery fuel gas at process heaters of fossil fuel gas-fired steam-generating units numbered B010, B011, B012, B015, B017, B018, 8019, and B020 containing a total sulfur content expressed as hydrogen sulfide in excess of 10 grains of hydrogen sulfide per 100 dry standard cubic feet of refinery fuel gas or the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the above units in excess of 0.04 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(H) Gulf Oil or any subsequent owner or operator of the Gulf Oil facilities located in Lucas County, Ohio shall operate only one of the units numbered B001, B002, B003 and B004 simultaneously with units numbered B005, B006 or B016.

(ix) The Toledo Edison Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Water Street Steam Plant in Lucas County, Ohio shall not cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack at the Water Street Plant in excess of 430.2 nanograms of sulfur dioxide per joule (1.00 lbs SO_2 per MMBTU) actual heat input.

(x) Phillips Petroleum Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Toledo Philblack Plant in Lucas County, Ohio shall not cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack at the Toledo Philblack Plant in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 4.67 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for any process dryer.

(B) 4.99 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for all fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units, processes and incinerator unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph.

(xi) Interlake Steel or any subsequent owner or operator of the Interlake Steel facility in Lucas County, Ohio shall not cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack at this facility in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 43.0 nanograms of sulfur dioxide per joule (0.10 lbs SO_2MMBTU) actual heat input for the fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units and the combined maximum hourly allowable heat input rate shall not exceed 300 million BTUs per hour.

(xii) Nabisco or any subsequent owner or operator of the Nabisco facility in Lucas County, Ohio shall not cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack at this facility in excess of 1.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(xiii) The Toledo Hospital or any subsequent owner or operator of the Toledo Hospital in Lucas County, Ohio shall not cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack at this facility in excess of 3.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(xiv) Sun Petroleum Products Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Sun Petroleum Products Company facility in Lucas County, Ohio shall not cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack at the Sun facility in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) Unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, the combustion of refinery fuel gas containing a total sulfur content expressed as hydrogen sulfide in excess of 10 grains of hydrogen sulfide per 100 dry standard cubic feet of refinery fuel gas or the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 0.04 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(B) 0.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units or process operation heaters numbered 502, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906.

(C) 3.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per 1,000 pounds of changing stock for catalytic cracking units and CO boilers connected to the same stack.

(D) 1.80 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for fossil fuel-fired steam-generating unit numbered 1910.

(E) 1.60 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for fossil fuel-fired process heater units numbered 507 and 508.

(F) 1.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for fossil fuel-fired process heater unit numbered 301.

(G) 1.40 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for fossil fuel-fired process heater units numbered 9401.

(H) 1.10 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for fossil fuel-fired process heater units numbered 501 and 503.

(I) 0.90 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for fossil fuel-fired process heater unit numbered 304.

(J) 70 pounds of sulfur dioxide per 1000 pounds of sulfur processed for sulfur recovery plants.

(K) Fossil fuel-fired process heater units numbered 501 and 503 will not be operated simultaneously with Fossil fuel-fired process heater unit number 507.

(xv) Seneca Petroleum or any subsequent owner or operator of the Seneca Petroleum facility in Lucas County, Ohio shall not cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack at the Seneca Petroleum facility in excess of 1.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(xvi) The Koppers Company Incorporated or any subsequent owner or operator of the Koppers facility in Lucas County, Ohio shall not cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack at this facility in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 111.8 nanograms of sulfur dioxide per joule (0.26 lbs. SO_2 MMBTU) actual heat input for the two new fossil fuel-fired steam generating units.

(B) 1.69 kilogram of sulfur dioxide per metric ton (3.38 lbs. SO_2 per ton) of actual process weight input for the coke battery.

(40) In Mahoning County, no owner or operator, unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide in excess of the rates specified below:

(i) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating units: 0.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(ii) For process operations: 1.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(iii) No owner or operator shall cause or permit the combustion of by-product coke oven gas from any stack containing a total sulfur content expressed as hydrogen sulfide per 100 dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas or the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 0.68 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iv) The Ohio Edison Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the North Avenue Steam Plant located in Mahoning County shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the North Avenue Steam Plant in excess of pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(v) Lonardo & Sons Greenhouse or any subsequent owner or operator of the Lonardo & Sons Greenhouse facilities located in Mahoning County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at Lonardo and Sons Greenhouse in excess of 2.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(vi) Whiteacre-Greer Fireproofing or any subsequent owner or operator of the Whiteacre-Greer facilities located at Mahoning County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at Whiteacre-Greer in excess of 20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(vii) The Koppers Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Koppers Company facilities located in Mahoning County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from the stack connected to boiler number 3 in excess of 4.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

viii) The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Brier Hill Works located in Mahoning County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 0.00 pound sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ix) The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Campbell and Struthers Works located in Mahoning County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide except as specified below:

(A) 2.67 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input from any stack at the coke plant.

(B) For the seamless mills, paragraph (1), (2) or (3) apply in conjunction with paragraph (4).

(1) 2.67 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input from any stack when coke oven gas is being combusted.

(2) When mixed gases are being combusted the maximum allowable emission limit from each stack shall be determined by the following equation:

$$EL = BF \times 2.67 \text{ lbs } SO_2/\text{MMBTU}$$

$$BF = \frac{\text{BTU content of coke oven gas}}{\text{BTU content of combined gas}}$$

(3) 18.68 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of process weight from any stack when any fuel is being combusted.

(4) 2309 tons of sulfur dioxide per any 365 day period from the seamless mills as a whole.

(C) For the boilerhouse, paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4) or (5) apply in conjunction with paragraph (6).

(1) 2.67 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input from any boiler unit when coke oven gas is being combusted.

(2) When mixed gases are being combusted the maximum allowable emission limit from each stack shall be determined by the following equation:

$$EL = BF \times 2.67 \text{ lbs } SO_2/\text{MMBTU}$$

$$BF = \frac{\text{BTU content of coke oven gas (from any boiler unit)}}{\text{BTU content of combined gas}}$$

(3) 1.06 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input from any boiler unit when fuel oil is being combusted.

(4) 0.93 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input from any boiler unit when tar is being combusted.

(5) 4.77 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input from any boiler unit when coal is being combusted.

(6) 4747 tons of sulfur dioxide per any continuous 365 day period from the boilerhouse as a whole plus the fraction of the 365 day period emission limitation for the seamless mills not consumed by emissions from the seamless mills in the same 365 day period.

(41) In Marion County:

(i) No owner or operator of any process equipment shall cause or permit the emissions of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 4.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) No owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 6.10 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(42) In Medina County, no owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 8.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(43) In Meigs County, no owner or operator of any process shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 11.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(44) In Mercer County, no owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 8.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(45) In Miami County:

(i) No owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit, unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 3.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) No owner or operator of any process shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 65.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(iii) No present or subsequent owner of the Piqua Municipal Power Plant located in Miami County, Ohio shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 4.78 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(iv) In lieu of meeting subparagraph (45) (iii), the Piqua Municipal plant may elect, in accordance with the compliance schedule provisions of § 52.1882, to comply with the emission limitations which will satisfy all of the following equations:

(1) $.0730(EL_1+EL_2)+.0628\ EL_3 \leq 1$
(2) $.0700(EL_1+EL_2)+.0663\ EL_3 \leq 1$

where EL_i is the emission limitation (pounds per million BTU) per stack i and i is the stack number. For purposes of this regulation each stack is identified as follows:

Stack No.:	Boiler identification
1	1,2
2	3
3	4

(46) In Montgomery County, no owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s), unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions in excess of the rates specified below:

(i) 1.60 pounds sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for fossil fuel-fires steam generating units.

(ii) The Dayton Power and Light Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Yankee Substation and the Monument Substation located in Montgomery County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any diesel oil-fired electric generating unit stack at these stations in excess of 0.65 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iii) The Dayton Power and Light Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Tait Power Plant in Montgomery County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Tait Plant in excess of 1.25 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for coal-fired units and 0.65 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for diesel oil-fired electric generating units.

(iv) The Dayton Power and Light Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Hutchings Power Plant in Montgomery County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Hutchings Plant in excess of 1.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for coal-fired units and

0.65 pounds sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for diesel oil-fired electric generating units.

(v) In lieu of meeting subparagraph (46) (iv), for the coal-fired units, the Dayton Power and Light Company may elect, in accordance with the compliance schedule provision of § 52.1882, to comply with the emission limitations which will satisfy the following equation:

(1) $0.230\,EL_1+0.297\,EL_2+0.306\,EL_3 \leq 1$

where EL_i is the emission limitation (pounds per million BTU) per stack i and i is the stack number. For purpose of this regulation each stack is identified as follows:

Stack No.:	Boiler identification
1	1,2
2	3,4
3	5,6

(vi) The Delco Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of the Moraine facility in Montgomery County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit stack at the Moraine facility in excess of 1.30 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(vii) The Defense Electronics Supply facility, or any subsequent owner or operator of this facility in Montgomery County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit stack at the facility in excess of .95 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(viii) No owner of operator of any process equipment shall cause or permit the emission from any stack any process gas stream containing sulfur dioxide in excess of 2.60 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(47) In Morgan County:

(i) The Ohio Power Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Muskingum River Power Plant in Washington and Morgan Counties, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Muskingum River plant in excess of 6.48 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) In lieu of meeting subparagraph (47) (i), the Ohio Power Company may elect, in accordance with the compliance schedule provisions of § 52.1882, to comply with the emission limitations which will satisfy all the following equations:

(A) $0.0773\ EL_1+0.0622\ EL_2 \leq 1$
(B) $0.0640\ EL_1+0.0902\ EL_2 \leq 1$

where EL_i is the emission limitation (pounds per million BTU) per stack i, and i is the stack number. For purposes of this regulation each stack is identified as follows:

Stack No.	Boiler identification
1	1,2,3,4
2	5

(48) In Muskingum County:

(i) The Ohio Power Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Philo Power Plant in Muskingum County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Philo plant in excess of 1.14 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) In lieu of meeting subparagraph (48) (i), the Ohio Power Company may elect, in accordance with the compliance schedule provisions of § 52.1882, to comply with the emission limitations which will satisfy all of the following equations:

(A) $0.3288\ EL_1+0.3301\ EL_2+0.1583\ EL_3 \leq 1$
(B) $0.3588\ EL_1+0.3605\ EL_2+0.1557\ EL_3 \leq 1$

where EL_i is the emission limitation (pounds per million BTU) per stack i and i is the stack number. For purposes of this regulation each stack is identified as follows:

Stack No.:	Boiler identification
4	41,42,34,38
5	51,52
6	6

(iii) No owner or operator of any process equipment in Muskingum County, Ohio shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 58.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(49) In Ottawa County:

(i) No owner or operator of any fossil fuel steam generating unit shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 5.90 pounds of surfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) No owner or operator of any process equipment shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of that permitted by the following equation:

$$EL=47.404P^{-0.520}$$

where EL is the allowable emission rate in pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input and P is the design process weight input rate in tons per hour.

(50) In Paulding County, no owner or operator of any process equipment shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 43.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(51) In Pickaway County:

(i) The Columbus and Southern Ohio Power Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Picway Power Plant in Pickaway County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Picway plant in excess of 6.04 pounds sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) In lieu of meeting subparagraph (51) (i), the Columbus and Southern Ohio Power Company may elect, in accordance with the compliance schedule provision of § 52.1882, to comply with the emission limitations which will satisfy all of the following equations:

(A) $0.0764\ EL_1+0.0759\ EL_2+0.0133\ EL_3\quad 1$
(B) $0.0487\ EL_1+0.0484\ EL_2+0.0522\ EL_3\quad 1$

where EL_i is the emission limitation (pounds per million BTU) per stack i, and i is the stack number. For purpose of this regulation each stack is identified as follows:

Stack No.:	Boiler identification
1	3
2	4
3	5

(iii) No owner of operator of any oil-fired steam generating unit in Pickaway County, Ohio shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 0.85 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(52) In Pike County, no owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 7.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(53) In Richland County:

(i) No owner or operator of any process equipment shall cause or permit emissions of sulfur dioxide in excess of 7.10 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(ii) The Westinghouse Electric Company, or any subsequent owner or operator of the Westinghouse Electric Company facility at Richland County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 4.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iii) The General Motors Corporation, or any subsequent owner or operator of the Fisher Body Division Plant at Richland County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 3.10 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(iv) The City of Shelby, or any subsequent owner or operator of the Shelby Municipal Power Plant at Richland County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 9.3 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(54) In Ross County, The Mead Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of the Mead Corporation facilities at Ross County, Ohio shall not cause or permit emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of the following rates:

(i) 4.90 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual solids input.

(ii) 0.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for stacks 1, 2, 3, and 4. For purposes of this regulation each stack is identified as follows:

Stack No.	Boiler identification
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	Chilpalco No. 5

(55) In Sandusky County:

(i) No present or subsequent owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generator unit(s) shall cause or permit emissions of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 7.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) The J.E. Baker Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the J.E. Baker Company facilities in Sandusky County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 48.75 tons of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

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(iii) The Woodville Lime Company, or any subsequent owners or operator of the Woodville Lime Company facilities in Sandusky County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 8.48 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(iv) The Martin Marietta Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Martin Marietta facilities in Sandusky County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 15.42 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(v) The Ohio Lime Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Ohio Lime Company facilities in Sandusky County, Ohio shall not cause or permit emissions of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 17.04 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(56) In Scioto County:

(i) Empire Detroit Steel or any subsequent owner or operator of the Empire Detroit Steel coke oven facility at Scioto County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the combustion of by-product coke oven gas from any stack containing a total sulfur content expressed as hydrogen sulfide in excess of 800 grains of hydrogen sulfide per 100 dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas or the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 4.10 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) No owner or operator of any oil-fired steam generating unit shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 0.60 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iii) No owner or operator of any coal-fired steam generating unit shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 6.90 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(57) In Seneca County:

(i) No present or any subsequent owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) at Seneca County, Ohio shall cause or permit the emissions of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of the limits specified below:

(A) 1.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for oil fired units.

(B) 8.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for coal fired units.

(ii) No present or any subsequent owner or operator of process equipment, unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit the emissions of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 34.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(iii) The Union Carbide Corporation, or any subsequent owner or operator of the Union Carbide Corporation facilities at Seneca County, Ohio shall not cause or permit emissions of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of the limits specified below:

(A) 552 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input at the calcining furnace.

(B) 176 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input at the activating furnace.

(58) In Stark County, no owner or operator of the following types of facilities, unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of the rates specified below:

(i) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating units between 10.0 and 60.0 million BTU per hour total rated capacity of heat input, the emission rate in pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$EL = 18.48Q_m^{-0.4886}$$

where Q_m is the total rated capacity of heat input in million BTU per hour and EL is the allowable emission rate in pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating units equal to or greater than 60 million BTU per hour total rated capacity of heat input: 2.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iii) Republic Steel Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of the Massillon facilities in Stark County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit stack at the Massillon facility in excess of 4.40 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iv) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Massillon State Hospital facilities in Stark County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 5.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(v) The present or anysubsequent owner or operator of the Grief Board Company facilities in Stark Coutny, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 0.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(vi) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Timken Steel Company facilities in Stark County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) stack at this facility in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 3.08 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for the stack common to the fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units B001 and B002 at the Canton plant.

(B) 0.93 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for the fossil fuel-fired steam-generating unit B003 at the Canton Plant.

(C) 0.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for the fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units B003 and B004 at the Gambrinus Number 5 Plant.

(D) 0.67 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for fossil fuel-fired steam-generating at the Gambrinus Plant unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph.

(vii) No owner or operator of any by-product coke oven operating in Stark County, Ohio shall cause or permit the combustion of by-product coke oven gas containing a total sulfur content expressed as hydrogen sulfide in excess of 350 grains of hydrogen sulfide per 100 dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas or the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 1.70 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(viii) No owner or operator of any process equipment in Stark County, Ohio shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 80.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(ix) The Ashland Oil Company, or any subsequent owner or operator of the Ashland Oil Company facilities in Stark County, Ohio shall not cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack at this facility in excess of the emission limitations listed below:

(A) 0.025 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for units 4-0-B-3, 4-2-B-1, 4-2-B-2, and 4-27-B-1.

(B) 1.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for all process heaters and fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph.

(C) 0.62 pounds of sulfur dioxide per 1.000 pounds of charging stack for catalytic cracking units.

(D) 2.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per 100 pounds of sulfur processed for sulfur recovery plants.

(E) Only two of the following three units may be operated simultaneously: 4-16-B-1.4-16-B-2, and 4-16-B-12.

(x) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Hoover Co. in Stark County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide in excess of 8.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for the coal-fired boiler and 0.4 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for the gas-fired boiler.

(59) In Summit County, no owner or operator of the following types of facilities, unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit emissions of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of the rates specified below:

(i) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating units between 10.0 and 300 million BTU per hour total rated capacity of heat input, the emission rate in pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$EL = 17.55Q_m^{-0.3993}$$

where Q_m is the total rated capacity of heat input im million BTU per hour and EL is the allowable emission rate in pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) For fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) equal to or greater than 300 million BTU per hour total rated capacity of heat input, 1.80 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(iii) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Diamond Crystal facility in Summit County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from coal-fired boilers at this facility in excess of 4.72 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input or the emission of sulfur dioxide from oil-fired boilers at this facility in excess of 0.30 pound of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(iv) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Kittinger Supply Co. (formerly known as Akwell Industries) facility in Summit County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from oil-fired boilers at this facility in excess of 0.80 pound of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input or the emission of sulfur dioxide from coal-fired boilers at this facility in excess of 2.38 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(v) The present or subsequent owner or operator of the Ohio Brass Company facilities in Summit County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 4.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual input.

(vi) The present or subsequent owner or operator of the Sieberling Rubber Company facilities in Summit County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 1.46 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(vii) The present or subsequent owner or operator of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. facilities in Summit County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 1.76 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input from boiler 21 when oil fired and 2.87 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input from boilers 22 and 23 when coal fired.

(B) In lieu of meeting subparagraph (59)(vii)(A) of this paragraph, the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. may elect to comply with the alternate emission limitation of 2.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input from boilers 21, 22, and 23 when all are oil fired.

(C) Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. or any subsequent owner or operator of the Firestone Tire & Rubber facilities located in Summit County, Ohio, shall operate no more than two of the boilers, 21, 22, or 23 simultaneously whether complying with either

§52.1881(b)(59)(vii)(A) or
§52.1881(b)(59)(vii)(B).

(viii) The present or subsequent owner or operator of the B.F. Goodrich Co. facilities in Summit County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 0.51 pound of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for oil-fired boiler 31.

(B) 5.54 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for coal-fired boilers 27 and 32.

(C) The B.F. Goodrich Co. or any subsequent owner or operator of the B.F. Goodrich facilities in Summit County Ohio, shall not operate boiler 27 simultaneously with boiler 32.

(ix) The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. or any subsequent owner or operator of the Goodyear facilities in Summit County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 4.47 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for fossil fuel-fired steam-generating unit B001 located at plant I.

(B) 0.50 pound of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units B002 and B003 located at plant I.

(C) 160 pounds of sulfur dioxide per 1,000 pounds of sulfur processed for the sulfur recovery unit(s).

(D) For Plant II boilers:

(1) 2.24 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for coal-fired boilers A and B exiting through stack 4.

(2) 2.24 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for coal-fired boiler C exiting through stack 5.

(3) 2.24 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for coal-fired boiler D exiting through stack 6.

(E) In lieu of meeting subparagraph (59)(ix)(D) of this paragraph, The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company may elect to comply with the alternate emission limitations and operating conditions specified below for Plant II boilers, provided the General Tire and Rubber Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the General Tire facilities in Summit County, Ohio complies with §52.1881(b)(xviii)(D):

(1) The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide

from any stack in excess of the rates specified below:

(i) 4.64 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for coal-fired boilers A, B, and C exiting through stack 4.

(ii) 4.64 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for coal-fired boiler D exiting through stack 6.

(2) The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company shall operate no more than three of the boilers A, B, C, or D simultaneously.

(3) The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company shall not operate boiler D simultaneously with boilers A and B.

(A) 1.70 pounds sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for coal-fired units, and

(B) 0.70 pounds sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for oil-fired unit(s).

(xi) The Ohio Edison Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Ohio Edison Company's Beech Street Power Station in Summit County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Beech Street Plant in excess of 2.79 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(xii) The Ohio Edison Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Ohio Edison Company's Gorge Plant in Summit County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Gorge Plant in excess of 4.07 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(xiii) No owner or operator of any process equipment, unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack containing sulfur dioxide in excess of 17.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(xiv) PPG Industries or any subsequent owner or operator of the PPG Industries facilities in Summit County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 3.80 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(B) PPG Industries, Inc. or any subsequent owner or operator of the PPG facility located in Summit County, Ohio, shall be permitted to operate in only one of the following three configurations at any given time:

(1) Boilers No. 11, 12 and one stoker on; the remaining five stokers off.

(2) Boiler No. 12 and two stokers on; boiler No. 11 and the remaining four stokers off.

(3) Boiler No. 11 and three stokers on; boiler No. 12 and the remaining three stokers off.

(xv) PPG Industries, or any subsequent owner or operator of the PPG Industries, Inc., Columbia Cement Plant, located in Summit County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 0.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton actual process weight input for the kilns.

(xvi) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Midwest Rubber Co. in Summit County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess 1.80 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(xvii) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Terex Division of General Motors Corp. in Summit County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 0.85 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(xviii) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the General Tire & Rubber Co. in Summit County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 0.46 pound of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for oil-fired boiler 1 when exiting through stack S-35.

(B) 0.46 pound of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for oil-fired boiler 2 when exiting through stack S-36.

(C) 0.46 pound of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for oil-fired boiler 3 when exiting through stack S-37.

(D) In lieu of meeting subparagraph (59)(xviii)(A), (B), and (C) of this paragraph, The General Tire and Rubber Company may elect to comply with the alternate emission limitations and operating conditions specified below, provided the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company or any owner or operator of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Plant II facilities in Summit County, Ohio, complies with §52.1881(b)(ix)(E):

(1) The General Tire and Rubber Company shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess 2.47 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for oil-fired boilers 1, 2, and 3 when exiting through one-175 foot stack consistent with §123 of the Clean Air Act, as amended.

(xix) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Goodyear Aerospace Co. in Summit County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at AB boilerhouse of this facility in excess of 1.10 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input or the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at D boilerhouse of the facility in excess of 1.83 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(xx) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the B.F. Goodrich Chemical Co. in Summit County, Ohio, shall not cause the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 5.22 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(xxi) The present or any subsequent owner or operator of the Chrysler Corp. in Summit County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 0.86 pound of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for boiler No. B001.

(B) 1.19 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for boilers Nos. B002 and B003.

A new §52.1882(e) is added as follows:

§52.1882 Compliance Schedules.

(60) In Trumbull County:

(i) No owner or operator, unless otherwise specified in the subparagraph, shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 3.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for coal-fired steam generating units.

(ii) No owner or operator. unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 1.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for oil-fired steam generating units.

(iii) The Republic Steel Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of the Republic Steel facilities in Trumbull County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack at this facility in excess of the rates specified below:

(A) 2.30 and 1.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input from fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units numbers B001, and B002 respectively. Boiler B003 is subject to the prevention of significant deterioration regulations and will receive an emission limit consistent with best available control technology requirements that will be specified as a condition in its pending construction permit. All other fossil fuel-fired steam generator units are limited to 0.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU.

(B) 1.44 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of product at the Sinter plant.

(C) 0.00 grams of hydrogen sulfide per 100 dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas from coke ovens number 1 and 2. Coke battery number 4 is subject to the prevention of significant deterioration regulation with an emission limitation prohibiting the combustion of coke oven gas unless it contains a concentration of sulfur compounds, expressed as H_2S, of less than 35 grains per 100 dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas produced.

(v) No owner or operator of any proces, unless otherwise specified in this subparagraph, shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 2.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input to the process operation.

(vi) The Ohio Edison Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Niles Power Plant located in Trumbull County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 5.41 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(vii) In lieu of meeting subparagraph (60) (vi), the Ohio Edison Company may elect, in accordance with the compliance schedule provisions of § 52.1882, to comply with the emission limitations which will satisfy the following equation:

(A) $0.0923\ (EL_1+EL_2) \leq 1$

where EL_i is the emission limitation (pounds per million BTU) per stack i and i is the stack number. For purposes of this regulation each stack is identified as follows:

Stack No.:	Boiler identification
1	1
2	2

(viii) The United States Steel Corporation or any subsequent owner or operator of the McDonald Mills in Trumbull County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the McDonald Mills in excess of 0.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ix) The General Motors Packard Electric Division or any subsequent owner or operator of the General Motors facilities in Trumbull County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 1.10 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input for oil-fired steam generating units.

(61) In Tuscarawas County:

(i) The present or subsequent owner or operator of the Dover Municipal Power Plant in Tuscarawas County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 4.60 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(ii) No owner or operator of any process shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 37.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of actual process weight input.

(62) In Vinton County, no owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 4.80 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(63) In Washington County:

(i) The Ohio Power Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Muskingum River Power Plant in Morgan and Washington Counties, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at the Muskingum River Plant in excess of 6.48 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU of actual heat input.

(ii) In lieu of meeting subparagraph (63) (i), the Ohio Power Company may elect, in accordance with the compliance schedule provisions of § 52.1882, to comply with the emission limitatins which will satisfy all the following equations:

(A) $0.0773\ EL_1 + 0.0622\ EL_2 \leq 1$
(B) $0.0640\ EL_1 + 0.0902\ EL_2 \leq 1$

where EL_i is the emission limitation (pounds per million BTU) per stack i, and i is the stack number. For purposes of this regulation each stack is identified as follows:

Stack No.:	Boiler identification
1	1,2,3,4
2	5

(iii) The Shell Oil Company or any subsequent owner or operator of the Shell Oil facilities at Washington County, Ohio shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 2.50 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(64) In Wayne County, no present or subsequent owner or operator of fossil fuel-fired steam generating units at the facilities listed below shall cause or permit emissions of sulfur dioxide in excess of 7.00 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input:

(A) Morton Salt Company
(B) Packaging Corporation of America
(C) Orrville Municipal Power Plant

(65) In Wood County no owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit or process operation heater shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack in excess of 1.10 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(i) Bowling Green University or any subsequent owner of the Bowling Green facility in Wood County, Ohio, shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stack at this facility in excess of 5.5 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU actual heat input.

(6.0) 52.1882 Compliance schedules.

(b) Federal compliance schedule for petitioners in Buckeye Power, Inc. et al v. USEPA, No. 76-2090 et al.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (b) (5) of this section, the owner or operator of any process equipment subject to applicable subparagraphs of § 52.1881 (b) shall comply with the compliance schedule in paragraph (b) (2) of this section.

(2) Any owner or operator of any process equipment subject to applicable paragraphs of § 52.1881 (b) of the Chapter shall take the following actions to comply with the requirements of said regulation with respect to that source no later than the date specified.

(i) 8 weeks from June 17, 1977: Submit preliminary control plans to the Administrator.

(ii) 25 weeks from June 17, 1977: Submit final control plan to the Administrator.

(iii) 34 weeks from June 17, 1977: Award contracts for emissions control systems or process modification, or issue orders for purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification and notify the Administrator in writing that such action was taken.

(iv) 52 weeks from June 17, 1977: Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change and notify the Administrator in writing that such action was taken.

(v) 139 weeks from June 17, 1977: Complete construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change and notify the Administrator in writing that such action was taken.

(vi) 154 weeks from June 17, 1977: Complete shakedown operations and performance test of source, submit performance test results to the Administrator and achieve final compliance with §52.1881(b) of this chapter, as applicable.

(3) Except as provided in subparagraph (5) of this paragraph, the owner or operator of any stack venting any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) subject to §52.1881(b) of this chapter shall comply with the applicable compliance schedule in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(4) (i) The owner or operator of any stack venting any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) or process subject to §52.1881(b) of this chapter who elects to comply with an applicable optional emission limitation specified in §52.1881(b) of this chapter, shall notify the Administrator no later than 17 weeks after June 17, 1977 of the specific emission limitations selected. Failure to select applicable optional emission limitations shall result in the facility being subject to the single uniform emission limitation for all stacks at that facility specified in §52.1881(b). Notice received later than 17 weeks after June 17, 1977 shall be invalid.

(ii) The owner or operator of any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) subject to applicable subparagraphs of §52.1881(b) of this chapter shall notify the Administrator no later than 17 weeks after June 17, 1977 of his intent to utilize either low-sulfur fuel including blended or washed coal or flue gas desulfurization to comply with the requirements of said regulation.

(iii) Any owner or operator of any stack venting any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) subject to applicable subparagraphs of §52.1881(b) of this chapter who elects to utilize low sulfur fuel including blended or washed coal to comply with the requirements of said regulation shall take the following actions with respect to that source no later than the date specified:

(A) 17 weeks after June 17, 1977: Submit to the Administrator a projection for ten years of the amount of fuel by types that will be substantially adequate to enable compliance with §52.1881(b) of this chapter, as applicable.

(B) 32 weeks from June 17, 1977: Submit data demonstrating the availability of the fuel meeting the requirements projected in subparagraph (a) to the Administrator.

(C) 36 weeks after June 17, 1977: Submit a statement to the Administrator as to whether boiler modifications will or will not be required. If modifications will be required, submit plans for such modifications.

(D) 50 weeks from June 17, 1977: Let contracts for necessary boiler modifications, if applicable, and notify the Administrator in writing that such action was taken.

(E) 60 weeks after June 17, 1977: Initiate on-side modifications, if applicable, and notify the Administrator in writing that such action was taken.

(F) 118 weeks from June 17, 1977: Complete on-site modification, if applicable, and notify the Administrator in writing that such action was taken.

(G) 122 weeks from June 17, 1977: Achieve final compliance with the emission limitation of §52.1881(b) of this chapter, as applicable, and notify the Administrator in writing that such action was taken.

(iv) Any owner or operator of any stack venting any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) subject to applicable subparagraphs of §52.1881(b) of this chapter who elects to utilize flue gas desulfurization to comply with the requirements of said regulations shall take the following actions with respect to the source no later than the date specified.

(A) 17 weeks from June 17, 1977: Let necessary contracts for construction and notify the Administrator in writing that such action was taken.

(B) 61 weeks from June 17, 1977: Initiate on-site construction and notify the Administrator in writing that such action was taken.

(C) 145 weeks from June 17, 1977: Complete on-site construction and notify the Administrator in writing that such action was taken.

(D) 156 weeks from June 17, 1977: Complete shakedown operations and performance test on source, submit performance test results to the Administrator and achieve

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final compliance with §52.1881(b) of this chapter, as applicable.

(5) (i) None of the preceding subparagraphs of this paragraph shall apply to any owner or operator of a source which is presently in compliance with the applicable subparagraphs of §52.1881(b) of this chapter.

(ii) Any owner or operator of a source capable of emitting 100 tons of sulfur dioxide per year from all stacks at any facility who is presently in compliance with the applicable subparagraphs of §52.1881(b) of this chapter shall so certify to the Administrator by four weeks from June 17, 1977.

(iii) Any owner or operator subject to a compliance schedule in this paragraph who elects to achieve compliance by means not covered by this paragraph may submit to the Administrator no later than six weeks from June 17, 1977, a proposed alternative compliance schedule. For process equipment subject to applicable subparagraphs of §52.1881(b) of this chapter no such compliance schedule may provide for final compliance after the final compliance date in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph. For any stack venting any fossil fuel-fired steam-generating unit(s) subject to applicable subparagraphs of §52.1881(b) of this chapter, which will utilize low-sulfur fuel including blended or washed coal to comply with the requirements of said regulations, no such compliance schedule may provide for final compliance after final compliance date in subparagraph (4)(iii) of this paragraph. For any stack venting any fossil fuel-fired steam-generating unit(s) subject to applicable subparagraphs of §52.1881(b) of this chapter, which will utilize flue gas desulfurization to comply with the requirements of said regulations, no such compliance schedule may provide for final compliance after the final compliance date in subparagraph (4)(iv) of this paragraph.

(iv) Any owner or operator of any process equipment subject to applicable subparagraphs of §52.1881(b) of this chapter, who submits an alternative compliance schedule pursuant to §52.1882(b) (5)(iii) of this chapter shall remain subject to the provisions of §52.1882(b)(2) of this chapter until the alternative schedule is approved by the Administrator.

(v) Any owner or operator of any stack venting any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit(s) subject to applicable subparagraphs of §52.1881(b) of this chapter who submits an alternative compliance schedule pursuant to §52.1882(b)(5) (iii) of this chapter shall remain subject to the provisions of §52.1882(b)(4) of this chapter until the alternative schedule is approved by the Administrator.

(6) Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude the Administrator from promulgating a separate schedule for any source to which the application of the compliance schedules in paragraphs (b)(2) or (4) of this section fails to satisfy the requirements of §51.15(b) and (c) of this chapter.

(7) Section 52.1882(b)(4)(iii)(C) is suspended for Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company's Eastlake and Avon Lake facilities pending final rulemaking on the June 12, 1979, (44 FR 33712) proposed revision to the Ohio State Implementation Plan, but in no event will the suspension extend beyond the plan attainment date of June 17, 1980.

(8) Federal compliance schedules for the Toledo Edison Acme Power Plant coal fired units and the Water Street Steam Plant oil fired units is as set forth in §52.1882(b) except that §52.1882(b)(4)(iii)(C) is changed for these units only, as follows: April 15, 1980: Achieve final compliance with the emission limitation of §52.1881(b) of this chapter, as applicable, and notify the Administrator in writing that such action was taken..

(c) Federal compliance schedule for Ashland Oil Company is set forth in §52.1882(b), except that all references to June 17, 1977 are changed to September 14, 1979.

(d) Monitoring and reporting requirement for non-simultaneous operation.

(1) Any owner or operator of any source of sulfur dioxide subject to a provision of §52.1881 of this chapter which limits the combination of point sources which the source may operate at any time shall, in addition to any other reporting requirements of this chapter, comply with the following:

(i) Install not later than the date by which compliance with the applicable emission limitation of §52.1881 is required a device(s) to determine and record the time of operation of each such point source;

(ii) Retain such records for at least two years; and

(iii) Report to the Administrator within 30 days of each such occurence any period during which sources are operated in any combination not allowed by an applicable requirement of §52.1881.

(e) (1) The Federal compliance schedule for sources in Summit County identified in §52.1875, footnote "f" is set forth in §52.1882(b) except that all references to June 17, 1977, are changed to January 4, 1980.

(2) The owner or operator of any fossil-fuel fired steam generating unit in Summit County with alternative emission limitations specified for one or more units at its facility in §52.1881(b)(59) shall notify the Administrator no later than 17 weeks after January 4, 1980 of the applicable emission limitation selected. Failure to indicate a selected emission limitation shall result in each unit at a facility being subject to the first emission limitation specified for that unit in the applicable regulation.

(f) The Federal Compliance schedule for the PPG Industries, Inc. boilers in Summit County, Ohio is set forth in §52.1882(b) except that all references to June 17, 1977, are changed to August 25, 1980.

Terex Division of General Motors

On September 27, 1978, USEPA proposed in the Federal Register an emission limit of 0.49 pounds per million BTU for the three oil-fired boilers at the TEREX facility as part of the Summit County reanalysis (see Butler and Summit County Technical Support Document, pp. 56-57).

The emission limitation for TEREX was based on attainment of the 24-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS), the constraining standard in this case. It should be noted that TEREX is an isolated source in Summit County and does not interact with any other sources.

The status quo emission rate used in the USEPA modeling was 0.324 pounds/MMBTU, based upon 0.35% Sulfur and 453,000 BTU/gallon. It became apparent per conversations with the GM staff that the correct status quo emission rate based upon the correct heating value and short-term fuel averaging is 0.5 pounds/MMBTU, based upon 0.5% sulfur and 142,000 BTU/gallon. Because of this correction, the 0.49 pounds/MMBTU regulation was reexamined.

A manual correction factor of (0.5)/(0.324) was applied to the TEREX contribution at each of the receptors considered in the previous analysis. The revised TEREX impacts and the revised total concentrations (TEREX + background) are indicated in Table 1.

TABLE 1 - Critical day concentrations

128:........	39P39	90	140	139	189
289.........	38P39	6	12	9	15
2	37P38	107	129	165	187
99	37P38	122	124	188	190
215.........	37P38	76	125	117	166
235.........	37P38	122	167	188	233
191.........	37P38	68	69	105	106
210.........	37P36	126	164	194	232
357.........	37P38	109	142	168	201

The highest 24-hour total concentration in Table 1 is 233 $\mu g/m^3$ on day 235 at receptor 37P38. The contribution of the TEREX plant to this total concentration is 188$\mu g/m^3$. An Emission limitation increase factor is developed as follows:

INCREMENTAL
INCREASE IN
TEREX EMISSIONS =

$$\frac{365\ \mu g/m^3 - \text{background concentration}}{188\ \mu g/m^3}$$

$$\frac{365\ ug/m^3 - (233-188)\mu g/m^3}{188\mu g/m^3}$$

Applying this factor to the status quo emission rate of 0.5 pounds SO_2/MMBTU yields a revised emission limitation of 0.85 pounds/MMBTU.

(g) Monitoring and reporting requirements for sources subject to reduced operating load requirements.

(1) Any owner or operator of any source of sulfur dioxide subject to a provision of §52.1881 of this chapter which limits the operating level of any point source at any time shall, in addition to any other reporting requirements of this chapter, comply with the following:

(i) Install, not later than the date by which compliance with the applicable emission limitation of §52.1881 is required, a device(s) to determine and record the level of operation of each such point source:

(ii) Retain such records for at least two years; and

(iii) Report to the Administrator within 30 days of each such occurrence any period during which any source is operated above the specified operating level allowed by an applicable requirement of section 52.1881.

(h) The federal compliance schedule for Ohio Power Company's Cardinal plant in Jefferson County and Muskingum River plant in Washington and Morgan Counties and Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company's Conesville plant in Coshocton County is set forth in section 52.1882(b) except that all references to June 17, 1977, are changed to June 19, 1980.

(i) If the owner or operator of the Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company's Conesville plant in Coshocton County elects to comply with the emission limitation set forth in section 52.1881(b)(21) by installing a coal-washing facility, the owner operator shall meet the following compliance schedule in lieu of meeting the compliance schedule set forth in section 52.1882(b).

(1) 4 weeks from date of promulgation of this schedule: Notify the Administrator of intent to use washed coal to comply with sulfur dioxide emission limitations for the Conesville steam plant; submit a projection for ten years of the amount of coal necessary to enable compliance at this facility; submit the quality specifications of the fuel that is to be used. Such specifications shall include sulfur content, ash content, heat and moisture content.

(2) 8 weeks from date of promulgation of this schedule: Submit data to the Administrator demonstrating the availability of fuel necessary to achieve compliance at the Conesville steam plant. Such data shall consist of copies of signed contracts with coal suppliers and/or signed contracts with a vendor pursuant to which the utility shall construct a coal preparation facility; submit statement to the Administrator as to whether boiler modifications at the Conesville steam plant will be required for combustion of the prepared (washed) complying coal. If boiler modifications are required, submit plans for such modifications.

(3) 8 weeks from date of promulgation of this schedule: If a coal preparation facility is to be constructed by the utility for preparing all or a portion of the fuel for combustion at the Conesville steam plant, submit to the Administrator a plant detailing actions to be taken to ensure completion of construction and

startup in sufficient time to provide complying fuel for the final compliance date.

(4) 52 weeks from June 19, 1980: Complete engineering and specifications for the coal preparation facility.

(5) 64 weeks from June 19, 1980: Award contract for construction of the coal preparation facility providing incentives to the contractor to expedite the project.

(6) 108 weeks from June 19, 1980: Initiate on-site construction of the new coal preparation facility.

(7) 152 weeks from June 19, 1980: Complete construction of the coal preparation facility.

(8) 52 weeks from June 19, 1980: Submit to the Administrator a continuous monitoring plan detailing the equipment to be installed, equipment locations, and data reduction techniques as well as schedule of installation.

(9) 104 weeks from June 19, 1980: Complete installation and certification of sulfur dioxide monitors on stacks 1, 2 and 3 at the Conesville steam plant.

(10) 152 weeks from June 19, 1980: Complete any necessary boiler modifications to the Conesville steam plant units 1-4.

(11) 156 weeks (three years) from June 19, 1980: Achieve and demonstrate compliance at units 1-4 of the Conesville steam plant with the applicable emission limitation in section 52.1881 of this chapter.

§ 52.1883 Maintenance of national standards.

(a) The requirements of § 51.12(e) of this chapter are not met because the State neither identified areas of the State that have the potential for violation of the national ambient air quality standards within 10 years nor provided a justification that there are no such areas in the State.

(b) The areas listed below are identified by the Administrator pursuant to § 51.12 (e) and (f) of this chapter as having the potential for violation of the specified air quality standards within 10 years. The identified areas consist of the territorial area encompassed by the boundaries of the given jurisdictions or described area including the territorial area of all municipalities (as defined in section 302(f) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 1857h(f)) geographically located within the outermost boundaries of the area so delimited.

(1) Akron-Canton Air Quality Maintenance Area.

(i) Pollutants for which the area is identified: Particulate matter and sulfur dioxide.

(ii) Geographical composition of area:

Portage County, Stark County, Summit County.

(2) Cincinnati Interstate Air Quality Maintenance Area (Ohio Portion).

(i) Pollutants for which the area is identified: Particulate matter and photochemical oxidants.

(ii) Geographical composition of area:

Butler County, Clermont County, Hamilton County, Warren County.

(3) Cleveland Air Quality Maintenance Area:

(i) Pollutants for which the area is identified: Particulate matter and sulfur dioxide.

(ii) Geographical composition of area:

Cuyahoga County, Geauga County, Lake County, Lorain County.

(4) Columbus Air Quality Maintenance Area:

(i) Pollutant for which the area is identified: Particulate matter.

(ii) Geographical composition of area:

Franklin County.

(5) Dayton Air Quality Maintenance Area:

(i) Pollutants for which the area is identified: Particulate matter and sulfur dioxide.

(ii) Geographical composition of area:

Clark County, Greene County, Montgomery County.

(6) Mansfield Air Quality Maintenance Area:

(i) Pollutant for which the area is identified: Particulate matter.

(ii) Geographical composition of area:

Richland County

(7) Steubenville Air Quality Maintenance Area.

(i) Pollutants for which the area is identified: Particulate matter and sulfur dioxide.

(ii) Geographical composition of area:

Belmont County, Columbiana County, Jefferson County, Monroe County.

(8) Toledo Interstate Air Quality Maintenance Area (Ohio Portion).

(i) Pollutants for which the area is identified: Particulate matter and sulfur dioxide.

(ii) Geographical composition of the area:

Lucas County, Wood County.

(9) Youngstown Air Quality Maintenance Area.

(i) Pollutant for which the area is identified: Particulate matter.

(ii) Geographical composition of the area:

Mahoning County, Trumbull County.

(17.0) 52.1884 Prevention of Significant Deterioration

(b) Definitions. For the purposes of this section:

(1) "Major stationary source" means --

(i) Any of the following stationary sources of air pollutants which emit, or have the potential to emit, 100 tons per year or more of any air pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act (the "Act"): Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers), kraft pulp mills, portland cement plants, primary zinc smelters, iron and steel mill plants, primary aluminum ore reduction plants, primary copper smelters, municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day, hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants, petroleum refineries, lime plants, phosphate rock processing plants, coke oven batteries, sulfur recovery plants, carbon black plants (furnace process), primary lead smelters, fuel conversion plants, sintering plants, secondary metal production plants, chemical process plants, fossil fuel boilers (or combinations thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300 thousand barrels, taconite ore processing plants, glass fiber processing plants, and charcoal production plants; and

(ii) Notwithstanding the source sizes specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, any source which emits, or has the potential to emit, 250 tons per year or more of any pollutant regulated under the Act.

(2) "Major modification" means any physical change in, change in the method of operation of, or addition to a stationary source which increases the potential emission rate of any air pollutant regulated under the act (including any not previously emitted and taking into account all accumulated increases in potential emissions occurring at the source since August 7, 1977, or since the time of the last construction approval issued for the source pursuant to this section, whichever time is more recent, regardless of any emission reductions achieved elsewhere in the source) by either 100 tons per year or more for any source category identified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, or by 250 tons per year of more for any stationary source.

(i) A physical change shall not include routine maintenance, repair and replacement.

(ii) A change in the method of operation, unless previously limited by enforceable permit conditions, shall not include:

(a) An increase in the production rate, if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the source;

(b) An increase in the hours of operation;

(c) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order in effect under Sections 2 (a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation), or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan in effect pursuant to the Federal Power Act;

(d) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material, if prior to January 6, 1975, the source was capable of accommodating such fuel or material; or

(e) Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the Act;

(f) Change in ownership of the source.

(3) "Potential to emit" means the capability at maximum capacity to emit a pollutant in the absence of air pollution control equipment. "Air pollution control equipment" includes control equipment which is not, aside from air pollution control laws and regulations, vital to production of the normal product of the source or to its normal operation. Annual potential shall be based on the maximum annual rated capacity of the source, unless the source is subject to enforceable permit conditions which limit the annual hours of operation. Enforceable permit conditions on the type or amount of materials combusted or processed may be used in determining the potential emission rate of a source.

(4) "Source" means any structure, building, facility, equipment, installation, or operation (or combination thereof) which is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and which is owned or operated by the same person (or by persons under common control).

(5) "Facility" means an identifiable piece of process equipment. A source is composed of one or more pollutant-emitting facilities.

(6) "Fugitive dust" means particulate matter composed of soil which is uncontaminated by pollutants resulting from industrial activity. Fugitive dust may include emissions from haul roads, wind erosion of exposed soil surfaces and soil storage piles and other activities in which soil is either removed, stored, transported, or redistributed.

(7) "Construction" means fabrication, erection, installation, or modification of a source.

(8) "Commence" as applied to construction of a major stationary source or major modification means that the owner or operator has all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:

(i) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of physical on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or

(ii) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

(9) "Necessary preconstruction approvals or permits" means those permits or approvals required under Federal air quality control laws and regulations and those air quality control laws and regulations which are part of the applicable State implementation plan.

(10) "Best available control technology" means an emission limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant subject to regulation under the act which would be emitted from any proposed major stationary source or major modification which the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such pollutant. In no event shall application of best available control technology result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR part 60 and part 61. If the Administrator determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular class of sources would make the imposition of an emission standard infeasible, a design,

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equipment, work practice or operational standard, or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to require the application of best available control technology. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emission reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operation, and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

(11) "Baseline concentration" means that ambient concentration level reflecting actual air quality as of August 7, 1977, minus any contribution from major stationary sources and major modifications on which construction commenced on or after January 6, 1975. The baseline concentration shall include contributions from:

(i) The actual emissions of other sources in existence on August 7, 1977, except that contributions from facilities within such existing sources for which a plan revision proposing less restrictive requirements was submitted on or before August 7, 1977, and was pending action by the Administrator on that date shall be determined from the allowable emissions of such facilities under the plan as revised; and

(ii) The allowable emissions of major stationary sources and major modifications which commenced construction before January 6, 1975, but were not in operation by August 7, 1977.

(12) "Federal Land Manager" means, with respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the department with authority over such lands.

(13) "High terrain" means any area having an elevation 900 feet or more above the base of the stack of a facility.

(14) "Low terrain" means any area other than high terrain.

(15) "Indian Reservation" means any Federally-recognized reservation established by Treaty, Agreement, Executive Order, or Act of Congress.

(16) "Indian Governing Body" means the governing body of any tribe, band, or group of Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and recognized by the United States as possessing power or self-government.

(17) "Reconstruction" will be presumed to have taken place where the fixed capital cost of the new components exceed 50 percent of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new facility or source. However, any final decision as to whether reconstruction has

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occurred shall be made in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.15(f)(1)-(3). A reconstructed source will be treated as a new source for purposes of this section, except that use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order in effect under section 2 (a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation), by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan in effect pursuant to the Federal Power Act, or by reason of an order or rule under section 125 of the act, shall not be considered reconstruction. In determining best available control technology for a reconstructed source, the provisions of 40 CFR 60.15(f)(4) shall be taken into account in assessing whether a standard of performance under 40 CFR part 60 is applicable to such source.

(18) "Fixed capital cost" means the capital needed to provide all of the depreciable components.

(19) "Allowable emissions" means the emission rate calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to enforceable permit conditions which limit the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:

(i) Applicable standards as set forth in 40 CFR part 60 and part 61,

(ii) The applicable State implementation plan emission limitation, or

(iii) The emission rate specified as a permit condition.

(c) Ambient air increments. In areas designated as class I, II, or III, increases in pollutant concentration over the baseline concentration shall be limited to the following:

Maximum Allowable Increase
(Micrograms per cubic meter)

Class I

Pollutant	
Particulate matter:	
Annual geometric mean	5
24-h maximum	10
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	2
24-h maximum	5
3-h maximum	25

Class II

Particulate matter:	
Annual geometric mean	19
24-h maximum	37
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic	20
24-h maximum	91
3-h maximum	512

Class III

Particulate matter:	
Annual geometric mean	37
24-h maximum	75
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	40
24-h maximum	182
3-h maximum	700

For any period other than an annual period, the applicable maximum allowable increase may be exceeded during one such period per year at any one location.

(d) Ambient air ceilings. No concentration of a pollutant shall exceed:

(1) The concentration permitted under the national secondary ambient air quality standard, or

(2) The concentration permitted under the national primary ambient air quality standard, whichever concentration is lowest for the pollutant for a period of exposure.

(e) Restrictions on area classifications.

(1) All of the following areas which were in existence on August 7, 1977, shall be Class I areas and may not be redesignated:

(i) International parks.

(ii) National wilderness areas which exceed 5,000 acres in size.

(iii) National memorial parks which exceed 5,000 acres in size, and

(iv) National parks which exceed 6,000 acres in size.

(2) Areas which were redesignated as Class I under regulations promulgated before August 7, 1977, shall remain Class I, but may be redesignated as provided in this section.

(3) Any other area, unless otherwise specified in the legislation creating such an area, is initially designated Class II, but may be redesignated as provided in this section.

(4) The following areas may be redesignated only as Class I or II:

(i) An area which as of August 7, 1977, exceeded 10,000 acres in size and was a national monument, a national primitive area, a national preserve, a national recreational area, a national wild and scenic river, a national wildlife refuge, a national lakeshore or seashore; and

(ii) A national park or national wilderness area established after August 7, 1977, which exceeds 10,000 acres in size.

(f) Exclusions from increment consumption.

(1) Upon written request of the Governor, made after notice and opportunity for at least one public hearing to be held in accordance with procedures established in 51.4 of this chapter, the Administrator shall exclude the following concentrations in determining compliance with a maximum allowable increase:

(i) Concentrations attributable to the increase in emissions from sources which have converted from the use of petroleum products, natural gas, or both by reason of an order in effect under Sections 2 (a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) over the emissions from such sources before the effective date of such order;

(ii) Concentrations attributable to the increase in emissions from sources which have converted from using natural gas by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan in effect pursuant to the Federal Power Act over the emissions from such sources before the effective date of such plan;

(iii) Concentrations of particulate matter attributable to the increase in emissions from construction or other temporary activities; and

(iv) The increase in concentrations attributable to new sources outside the United States over the concentrations attributable to existing sources which are included in the baseline concentration.

(2) No exclusion under paragraph (f)(1) (i) or (ii) of this section shall apply more than five years after the effective date of the order to which paragraph (f)(1)(i) refers or the plan to which paragraph (f)(1)(ii) refers, whichever is applicable. If both such order and plan are applicable, no such exclusion shall apply more than five years after the later of such effective dates.

(3) No exclusion under paragraph (f) of this section shall occur after March 19, 1979, if a State implementation plan revision meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 51.24 has not been submitted to the Administrator by that time.

(g) Redesignation.

(1) All areas (except as otherwise provided under paragraph (e) of this section) are designated Class II as of December 5, 1974. Redesignation (except as otherwise precluded by paragraph (e) of this section) may be proposed by the respective States or Indian Governing Bodies, as provided below, subject to approval by the Administrator as a revision to the applicable State implementation plan.

(2) The State may submit to the Administrator a proposal to redesignate areas of the State Class I or Class II provided that:

(i) At least one public hearing has been held in accordance with procedures established in §51.4 of this chapter;

(ii) Other States, Indian Governing Bodies, and Federal Land Managers whose lands may be affected by the proposed redesignation were notified at least 30 days prior to the public hearing;

(iii) A discussion of the reasons for the proposed redesignation, including a satisfactory description and analysis of the health, environmental, economic, social and energy effects of the proposed redesignation, was prepared and made available for public inspection at least 30 days prior to the hearing and the notice announcing the hearing contained appropriate notification of the availability of such discussion;

(iv) Prior to the issuance of notice respecting the redesignation of an area that includes any Federal lands, the State has provided written notice to the appropriate Federal Land Manager and afforded adequate opportunity (not in excess of 60 days) to confer with the State respecting the redesignation and to submit written comments and recommendations. In redesignating any area with respect to which any Federal Land Manager had submitted written comments and recommendations, the State shall have published a list of any inconsistency between such redesignation and such comments and recommendations (together with the reasons for making such redesignation against the recommendation of the Federal Land Manager); and

(v) The State has proposed the redesignation after consultation with the elected leadership of local and other substate general purpose governments in the area covered by the proposed redesignation.

(3) Any area other than an area to which paragraph (e) of this section refers may be redesignated as Class III if --

(i) The redesignation would meet the requirements of paragraph (g)(2) of this section.

(ii) The redesignation, except any established by an Indian Governing Body, has been specifically approved by the Governor of the State, after consultation with the appropriate committees of the legislature, if it is in session, or with the leadership of the legislature, if it is not in session (unless State law provides that the redesignation must be specifically approved by State legislation) and if general purpose units of local government representing a majority of the residents of the area to be redesignated enact legislation or pass resolutions concurring in the redesignation;

(iii) The redesignation would not cause, or contribute to, a concentration of any air pollutant which would exceed any maximum allowable increase permitted under the classification of any other area or any national ambient air quality standard; and

(iv) Any permit application for any major stationary source or major modification, subject to review under paragraph (l) of this section, which could receive a permit under this section only if the area in question were redesignated as Class III, and any material submitted as part of that application, were available insofar as was practicable for public inspection prior to any public hearing on redesignation of the area as Class III.

(4) Lands within the exterior boundaries of Indian Reservations may be redesignated only by the appropriate Indian Governing Body. The appropriate Indian Governing Body may submit to the Administrator a proposal to redesignate areas Class I, Class II, or Class III: Provided, That:

(i) The Indian Governing Body has followed procedures equivalent to those required of a State under paragraphs (g)(2), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(3)(iv) of this section; and

(ii) Such redesignation is proposed after consultation with the State(s) in which the Indian Reservation is located and which border the Indian Reservation.

(5) The Administrator shall disapprove, within 90 days of submission, a proposed redesignation of any area only if he finds, after notice and opportunity for public hearing, that such redesignation does not meet the procedural requirements of this paragraph or is inconsistent with paragraph (e) of this section. If any such disapproval occurs, the classification of the area shall be that which was in effect prior to the redesignation which was disapproved.

(6) If the Administrator disapproves any proposed redesignation, the State or Indian Governing Body, as appropriate, may resubmit the proposal after correcting the deficiencies noted by the Administrator.

(h) Stack heights.

(1) The degree of emission limitation required for control of any air pollutant under this section shall not be affected in any manner by --

(i) So much of the stack height of any source as exceeds good engineering practice, or

(ii) Any other dispersion technique.

(2) Paragraph (h)(1) of this section shall not apply with respect to stack heights in existence before December 31, 1970, or to dispersion techniques implemented before then.

(i) Review of major stationary sources and major modifications - Source applicability and general exemptions.

(1) No major stationary source or major modification shall be constructed unless the requirements of paragraphs (j) through (r) of this section, as applicable, have been met. The requirements of paragraphs (j) through (r) shall apply to a proposed source or modification only with respect to those pollutants for which it would be a major stationary source or major modification.

(2) The requirements of paragraphs (j) through (r) of this section shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification that was subject to the review requirements of 40 CFR 52.21 (d)(1) for the prevention

of significant deterioration as in effect before March 1, 1978, if the owner or operator --

(i) Obtained under 40 CFR 52.21 a final approval effective before March 1, 1978;

(ii) Commenced construction before March 19, 1979; and

(iii) Did not discontinue construction for a period of 18 months or more and completed construction within a reasonable time.

(3) The requirements of paragraphs (j) through (r) of this section shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification that was not subject to 40 CFR 52.21 as in effect before March 1, 1978, if the owner or operator --

(i) Obtained all final Federal, State and local preconstruction permits necessary under the applicable State implementation plan before March 1, 1978;

(ii) Commenced construction before March 19, 1979; and

(iii) Did not discontinue construction for a period of 18 months or more and completed construction within a reasonable time.

(4) The requirements of paragraphs (j) through (r) of this section shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification that was subject to 40 CFR 52.21 as in effect before March 1, 1978, if review of an application for approval for the source or modification under 40 CFR 52.21 would have been completed by March 1, 1978, but for an extension of the public comment period pursuant to a request for such an extension. In such a case, the application shall continue to be processed, and granted or denied, under 40 CFR 52.21 as in effect prior to March 1, 1978.

(5) The requirements of paragraphs (j), (l), (n) and (p) of this section shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant if the owner or operator demonstrates that --

(i) As to that pollutant, the source or modification is subject to the emission offset ruling (41 FR 55524), as it may be amended, or to regulations approved or promulgated pursuant to Section 173 of the Act; and

(ii) The source or modification would impact no area attaining the national ambient air quality standards (either internal or external to areas designated as nonattainment under Section 107 of the Act).

(6) The requirements of paragraphs (j) through (r) of this section shall not apply, upon written request of the Governor of a State, to a nonprofit health or education institution to be located in that State.

(7) A portable facility which has previously received construction approval under the requirements of this section as applicable may relocate without again being subject to those requirements if --

(i) Emissions from the facility would not exceed allowable emissions;

(ii) Emissions from the facility would impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; and

(iii) Notice is given to the Administrator at least 30 days prior to such relocation identifying the proposed new location and the probable duration of operation at such location.

(j) Control technology review.

(1) A major stationary source or major modification shall meet all applicable emission limitations under the State implementaiton plan and all applicable emission standards and standards of performance under 40 CFR Part 60 and Part 61.

(2) A major stationary source or major modification shall apply best available control technology for each applicable pollutant, unless the increase in allowable emissions of that pollutant from the source or modification would be less than 50 tons per year, 1,000 pounds per day, or 100 pounds per hour, whichever is most restrictive.

(i) The preceding hourly and daily rates shall apply only with respect to a pollutant for which an increment or national ambient air quality standard, for a period less than 24 hours or for a 24 hour period, as appropriate, has been established.

(ii) In determining whether and to what extent a modification would increase allowable emissions, there shall be taken into account no emission reductions achieved elsewhere at the source at which the modification would occur.

(3) In the case of a modification, the requirement for best available control technology shall apply only to each new or modified facility which would increase the allowable emissions of an applicable pollutant.

(4) Where a facility within a source would be modified but not reconstructed, the requirements for best available control technology, notwithstanding paragraph (j)(2) of this section, shall not apply to such facility if no net increase in emissions of an applicable pollutant would occur at the source, taking into account all emission increases and decreases at the source which would accompany the modification, and no adverse air quality impact would occur.

(5) For phased construction projects the determination of best available control technology shall be reviewed, and modified as appropriate, at the latest reasonable time prior to commencement of construction of each independent phase of the proposed source or modification.

(k) Exemptions from impact analyses.

(1) The requirements of paragraphs (l), (n), and (p) shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant, if --

(i) The increase in allowable emissions of that pollutant from the source or modification would impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; and

(ii) The increase in allowable emissions of that pollutant from the source or modification would be less than 50 tons per year, 1000 pounds per day, or 100 pounds per hour, whichever is more restrictive; or

(iii) The emissions of the pollutant are of a temporary nature including but not limited to those from a pilot plant, a portable facility, construction, or exploration; or

(iv) A source is modified, but no increase in the net amount of emissions for any pollutant subject to a national ambient air quality standard and no adverse air quality impact would occur.

(2) The hourly and daily rates set in paragraph (k)(1)(ii) of this section shall apply only with respect to a pollutant for which an increment, or national ambient air quality standard, for a period of less than 24 hours or for a 24 hour period, as appropriate, has been established.

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(3) In determining for the purpose of paragraph (k)(1)(ii) of this section whether and to what extent the modification would increase allowable emissions, there shall be taken into account no emission reduction achieved elsewhere at the source at which the modification would occur.

(4) In determining for the purpose of paragraph (k)(1)(iv) of this section whether and to what extent there would be an increase in the net amount of emissions for any pollutant subject to a national ambient air quality standard from the source which is modified, there shall be taken into account all emission increases and decreases occurring at the source since August 7, 1977.

(5) The requirements of paragraphs (l), (n) and (p) of this section shall not apply to a major stationary source or to a major modification with respect to emissions from it which the owner or operator has shown to be fugitive dust.

(l) Air quality review. The owner or operator of the proposed source or modification shall demonstrate that allowable emission increases from the proposed source or modification, in conjunction with all other applicable emissions increases or reductions, would not cause or contribute to air pollution in violation of:

(1) Any national ambient air quality standard in any air quality control region; or

(2) Any applicable maximum allowable increase over the baseline concentration in any area.

(m) Air quality models.

(1) All estimates of ambient concentrations required under this section shall be based on the applicable air quality models, data bases, and other requirements specified in the "Guideline on Air Quality Models" (OAQPS 1.2-080, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711, April 1978). This document is incorporated by reference. On April 27, 1978, the Office of the Federal Register approved this document for incorporation by reference. A copy of the guideline is on file in the Federal Register library.

(2) Where an air quality impact model specified in the "Guideline on Air Quality Models" is inappropriate, the model may be modified or another model substituted. Such a change must be subject to notice and opportunity for public comment under paragraph (r) of this section. Written approval of the Administrator must be obtained for any modification or substitution.

Methods like those outlined in the "Workbook for the Comparison of Air Quality Models" (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711, May, 1978) should be used to determine the comparability of air quality models.

(3) The documents referenced in this paragraph are available for public inspection at EPA's Public Information Reference Unit and at the libraries of each of the ten EPA Regional Offices. Copies are available as supplies permit from the Library Service Office (MD-35), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. Also, copies may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

(n) Monitoring.

(1) The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification shall, after construction of the source or modification, conduct such ambient air quality monitoring as the Administrator determines may be necessary to establish the effect which emissions from the source or modification of a pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard exists (other than non-methane hydrocarbons) may have, or is having, on air quality in any area which such emissions would affect.

(2) As neccessary to determine whether emissions from the proposed source or modification would cause or contribute to a violation of a national ambient air quality standard, any permit application submitted after August 7, 1978, shall include an analysis of continuous air quality monitoring data for any pollutant emitted by the source or modification for which a national ambient air quality standard exists, except nonmethane hydrocarbons. Such data shall relate to and shall have been gathered over, the year preceding receipt of the complete application, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the Administrator's satisfaction that such data gathered over a portion or portions of that year or another representative year would be adequate to determine that the source or modification would not cause or contribute to a violation of a national ambient air quality standard.

(o) Source information. The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification shall submit all information necessary to perform any analysis or make any determination required under this section.

(1) With respect to a source or modification to which paragraphs (j), (l), (n) and (p) of this section apply, such information shall include:

(i) A description of the nature, location, design capacity, and typical operating schedule of the source or modification, including specifications and drawings showing its design and plant layout;

(ii) A detailed schedule for construction of the source or modification;

(iii) A detailed description as to what system of continuous emission reduction is planned for the source or modification, emission estimates, and any other information necessary to determine that best available control technology would be applied.

(2) Upon request of the Administrator, the owner or operator shall also provide information on:

(i) The air quality impact of the source or modification, including meteorological and topographical data necessary to estimate such impact; and

(ii) The air quality impacts, and the nature and extent of any or all general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth which has occurred since August 7, 1977, in the area the source or modification would affect.

(p) Additional impact analyses.

(1) The owner or operator shall provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility, soils and vegetation that would occur as a result of the source or modification and general commercial, residential, industrial and other growth associated with the source or modification. The owner or operator need not provide an analysis of the impact on vegetation having no significant commercial or recreational value.

(2) The owner or operator shall provide an analysis of the air quality impact projected for the area as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial and other growth associated with the source or modification.

(q) Sources impacting Federal Class I areas -- additional requirements.

(1) Notice to Federal Land Managers. The Administrator shall provide notice of any permit application for a proposed major stationary source or major modification the emissions from which would affect a Class I area to the Federal Land Manager, and the Federal official charged with direct responsibility for management, of

any lands within any such area. The Administrator shall provide such notice promptly after receiving the application. The Administrator shall also provide the Federal Land Manager and such Federal officials with a copy of the preliminary determination required under paragraph (r) of this section, and shall make available to them any materials used in making that determination, promptly after the Administrator makes it.

(2) Federal Land Manager. The Federal Land Manager and the Federal official charged with direct responsibility for management of such lands have an affirmative responsibility to protect the air quality related values (including visibility) of such lands and to consider, in consultation with the Administrator, whether a proposed source or modification will have an adverse impact on such values.

(3) Denial - impact on air quality related values. The Federal Land Manager of any such lands may demonstrate to the Administrator that the emissions from a proposed source or modification would have an adverse impact on the air quality-related values (including visibility) of those lands, notwithstanding that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from such source or modification would not cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area. If the Administrator concurs with such demonstration, then he shall not issue the permit.

(4) Class I variances. The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification may demonstrate to the Federal Land Manager that the emissions from such source or modification would have no adverse impact on the air quality related values of any such lands (including visibility), notwithstanding that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from such source or modification would cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area. If the Federal Land Manager concurs with such demonstration and he so certifies, the State may authorize the Administrator: Provided, That the applicable requirements of this section are otherwise met, to issue the permit with such emission limitations as may be necessary to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter would not exceed the following maximum allowable increases over baseline concentration for such pollutants:

	Maximum allowable increase (micrograms per cubic meter)
Particulate matter:	
Annual geometric mean	19
24-hr maximum	37
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	20
24-hr maximum	91
3-hr maximum	325

(5) Sulfur dioxide variance by Governor with Federal Land Manager's concurrence. The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification which cannot be approved under paragraph (q) (4) of this section may demonstrate to the Governor that the source cannot be constructed by reason of any maximum allowable increase for sulfur dioxide for a period of twenty-four hours or less applicable to any Class I area and, in the case of Federal mandatory Class I areas, that a variance under this clause would not adversely affect the air quality related values of the area (including visibility). The Governor, after consideration of the Federal Land Manager's recommendation (if any) and subject to his concurrence, may, after notice and public hearing, grant a variance from such maximum allowable increase. If such variance is granted, the Administrator shall issue a permit to such source or modification pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (q)(7) of this section: Provided, That the applicable requirements of this section are otherwise met.

(6) Variance by the Governor with the President's concurrence. In any case where the Governor recommends a variance in which the Federal Land Manager does not concur, the recommendations of the Governor and the Federal Land Manager shall be transmitted to the President. The President may approve the Governor's recommendation if he finds that the variance is in the national interest. If the variance is approved, the Administrator shall issue a permit pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (q)(7) of this section: Provided, That the applicable requirements of this section are otherwise met.

(7) Emission limitations for Presidential or gubernatiorial variance. In the case of a permit issued pursuant to paragraph (q)(5) or (6) of this section the source or modification shall comply with such emission limitations as may be necessary to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide from the source or modification would not (during any day on which the otherwise applicable

maximum allowable increases are exceeded) cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the following maximum allowable increases over the baseline concentration and to assure that such emissions would not cause or contribute to concentrations which exceed the otherwise applicable maximum allowable increases for periods of exposure of 24 hours or less for more than 18 days, not necessarily consecutive, during any annual period:

Maximum Allowable Increase

(Micrograms per cubic meter)

Period of exposure	Terrain areas	
	Low	High
24-hr maximum	36	62
3-hr maximum	130	221

(r) Public participation.

(1) Within 30 days after receipt of an application to construct, or any addition to such application, the Administrator shall advise the applicant of any deficiency in the application or in the information submitted. In the event of such a deficiency, the date of receipt of the application shall be, for the purpose of this section, the date on which the Administrator received all required information.

(2) Within 1 year after receipt of a complete application, the Administrator shall make a final determination on the application. This involves performing the following actions in a timely manner:

(i) Make a preliminary determination whether construction should be approved, approved with conditions, or disapproved.

(ii) Make available in at least one location in each region in which the proposed source or modification would be constructed a copy of all materials the applicant submitted, a copy of the preliminary determination and a copy or summary of other materials, if any, considered in making the preliminary determination.

(iii) Notify the public, by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in each region in which the proposed source or modification would be constructed, of the application, the preliminary determination, the degree of increment consumption that is expected from the source or modification, and the opportunity for comment at a public hearing as well as written public comment.

(iv) Send a copy of the notice of public comment to the applicant and to officials and agencies having cognizance over the location where the proposed construction would occur as follows: State and local air pollution control agencies, the chief executives of the city and county where the source or modification would be located, any comprehensive regional land use planning agency and any State, Federal Land Manager, or Indian Governing Body whose lands may be affected by emissions from the source or modification.

(v) Provide opportunity for a public hearing for interested persons to appear and submit written or oral comments on the air quality impact of the source or modification, alternatives to the source or modification, the control technology required, and other appropriate considerations.

(vi) Consider all written comments submitted within a time specified in the notice of public comment and all comments received at any pbulic hearing(s) in making a final decision on the approvability of the application. No later than 10 days after the close of the public comment period, the applicant may submit a written response to any comments submitted by the public. The Administrator shall consider the applicant's response in making final decision. The Administrator shall make all comments available for public inspection in the same locations where the Administrator made available preconstruction information relating to the proposed source or modificaiton.

(vii) Make a final determination whether construction should be approved, approved with conditions, or disapproved pursuant to this section.

(viii) Notify the applicant in writing of the final determination and make such notification available for public inspection at the same location where the Administrator made available preconstruction information and public comments relating to the source or modification.

(3) The requirements of paragraph (r) of this section shall not apply to any major stationary source or major modification which paragraph (k) would exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (l), (n), and (p), but

only to the extent that, with respect to each of the criteria for construction approval under the applicable State implementation plan and for exemption under paragraph (k), requirements providing the public with at least as much participation in each material determination as those of paragraph (r) have been met in the granting of such construction approval.

(s) Source obligation.

(1) Any owner or operator who constructs or operates a source or modification not in accordance with the application submitted pursuant to this section or with the terms of any approval to construct, or any owner or operator of a source or modification subject to this section who commences construction after the effective date of these regulations without applying for and receiving approval hereunder, shall be subject to appropriate enforcement action.

(2) Approval to construct shall become invalid if construction is not commenced within 18 months after receipt of such approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of 18 months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The Administrator may extend the 18-month period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified. This provision does not apply to the time period between construction of the approved phases of a phased construction project; each phase must commence construction within 18 months of the projected and approved commencement date.

(3) Approval to construct shall not relieve any owner or operator of the responsibility to comply fully with applicable provisions of the State implementation plan and any other requirements under local, State or Federal law.

(t) Environmental impact statements. Whenever any proposed source or modification is subject to action by a Federal Agency which might necessitate preparation of an environmental impact statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321), review by the Administrator conducted pursuant to this section shall be coordinated with the broad environmental reviews under that Act and under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act to the maximum extent feasible and reasonable.

(u) Disputed permits or redesignations. If any State affected by the redesignation of an area by an Indian Governing Body, or any Indian Governing Body of a tribe affected by the redesignation of an area by a State, disagrees with such redesignation, or if a permit is proposed to be issued for any major stationary source or major modification proposed for construction in any State which the Governor of an affected State or Indian Governing Body of an affected tribe determines will cause or contribute to a cumulative change in air quality in excess of that allowed in this part within the affected State or Indian Reservation, the Governor or Indian Governing Body may request the Administrator to enter into negotiations with the parties involved to resolve such dispute. If requested by any State or Indian Governing Body involved, the Administrator shall make a recommendation to resolve the dispute and protect the air quality related values of the lands involved. If the parties involved do not reach agreement, the Administrator shall resolve the dispute and his determination, or the results of agreements reached through other means, shall become part of the applicable State implementation plan and shall be enforceable as part of such plan. In resolving such disputes relating to area redesignation, the Administrator shall consider the extent to which the lands involved are of sufficient size to allow effective air quality management or have air quality related values of such an area.

(v) Delegation of authority.

(1) The Administrator shall have the authority to delegate his responsibility for conducting source review pursuant to this section, in accordance with paragraphs (v)(2) and (3) of this section.

(2) Where the Administrator delegates the responsibility for conducting source review under this section to any agency other than a Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, the following provisions shall apply:

(i) Where the delegate agency is not an air pollution control agency, it shall consult with the appropriate State and local air pollution control agency prior to making any determination under this section. Similarly, where the delegate agency does not have continuing responsibility for managing land use, it shall consult with the appropriate State and local agency primarily responsible for managing land use prior to making any determination under this section.

(ii) The delegate agency shall send a copy of any public comment notice required under paragraph (r) of this section to the Administrator through the appropriate Regional Office.

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(3) The Administrator's authority for reviewing a source or modification located on an Indian Reservation shall not be redelegated other than to a Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, except where the State has assumed jurisdiction over such land under other laws. Where the State has assumed such jurisdiction, the Administrator may delegate his authority to the States in accordance with paragraph (v)(2) of this section.

(4) In the case of a source or modification which proposes to construct in a class III area, emissions from which would cause or contribute to air quality exceeding the maximum allowable increase applicable if the area were designated a class II area, and where no standard under section 111 of the act has been promulgated for such source category, the Administrator must approve the determination of best available control technology as set forth in the permit.

§ 52.1885 Control Strategy: Ozone.

(a) Part D—Approval—The following portions of the Ohio plan are approved:

(1) The ozone portions of rules 01, 02, 03, 04 (except the portion disapproved below), 05, 06, 07, 08, 09 (except the portions conditionally approved below) and 10 of Chapter 3745-21 of the Ohio Administrative Code.

(2) The Attainment Demonstrations for the following urban areas: Akron, Cincinnati, Dayton and Toledo.

(3) The Reasonable Further Progress Demonstration for the following areas: Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Toledo.

(4) The ozone nonattainment area plan for the rural nonattainment areas.

(b) Part D—Conditional Approval—The following portions of the Ohio plan are approved provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) For Rule 09(M)(2) of Chapter 3745-21 of the Ohio Administrative Code the State must promulgate and submit to EPA by February 15, 1981 regulations which meet the RACT requirements for waste water separators. If these regulations contain exemptions which are not supported by the control technique guidelines (CTGs) then the State must demonstrate that the resultant emissions differ from the CTG allowable emissions by not more than five percent.

(2) For Rule 09(R) of Chapter 3745-21 of the Ohio Administrative Code the State must submit to EPA by October 1, 1980 either a demonstration that allowable emissions resulting from the application of its existing rule with a 240,000 gallon per year throughput exemption for gasoline dispensing facilities are less than five percent greater than the allowable emissions resulting from the application of the CTG presumptive norm or if the demonstration indicates otherwise then the State must submit to EPA by February 15, 1981 a rule with a 120,000 gallon per year throughput exemption for gasoline dispensing facilities.

(3) The attainment demonstrations for the urban areas of Canton, Cleveland, Columbus and Youngstown provided the deficiencies cited are corrected.

(4) The Reasonable Further Progress Demonstration for the urban areas of Canton, Steubenville and Youngstown provided the deficiencies cited are corrected.

(c) Disapproval—USEPA disapproves the compliance schedule in revised rule 04(c)(18) of Chapter 3745-21 of the Ohio Administrative Code as it applies to facilities formerly covered by the compliance schedule in old rule 04(c)(1) of Chapter 3745-21. This disapproval in and of itself does not result in the growth restrictions of section 110(a)(2)(I).

(d) Part D—No Action—USEPA at this time takes no action on the vehicle inspection and maintenance (I/M) program required for those non-attainment areas which have requested an extension to demonstrate ozone attainment.

§ 52.1886 Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Demonstrations.

(a) Part D—Conditional Approval—The attainment demonstration for the Canton urban area is approved provided that the following conditions are satisfied.

(1) The State must submit to EPA by August 1, 1981, either technical support for the 100% VOC emission reduction estimate from the cutback asphalt category; or a re-evaluation of the baseline emissions to account for the possible VOC emissions resulting from the category.

(2) The State must submit to EPA by August 1, 1981 a revised RFP demonstration line to account for any changes made in the attainment demonstrations.

(b) Part D—Conditional Approval—The attainment demonstration for the Cleveland urban area is approved provided the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The State must submit to EPA by August 1, 1981 either technical support for the 100% VOC emission re-

duction estimate from the cutback asphalt category; or a re-evaluation of the baseline emissions to account for the possible VOC emissions resulting from this category.

(2) The State must submit to EPA by November 1, 1981 a list of the additional Transportation Systems Management Strategies to be implemented with the additional point source regulations which will demonstrate attainment of the ozone standard.

(3) The State must submit to EPA by November 1, 1981 a schedule which delineates the dates on which the additional point source controls will be developed and implemented.

(c) Part D—Conditional Approval—The attainment demonstrations for the Columbus urban area is approved provided the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The State must submit to EPA by August 1, 1981, either technical support for the 100% VOC emission reduction estimate from the cutback asphalt category; or a re-evaluation of the baseline emissions to account for the possible VOC emissions resulting from this category.

(d) Part D—Conditional Approval—The State must submit to EPA by August 1, 1981 the reasonable further progress demonstration for the Canton urban area.

(e) Part D—Conditional Approval—The attainment demonstration for the Youngstown urban area is approved provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The State must submit to EPA by August 1, 1981 either technical support for the 100% VOC emission reduction estimate from the cutback asphalt category or a re-evaluation of the baseline emissions to account for the possible VOC emissions resulting from this category. The State must also submit a revised RFP demonstration line to account for any changes made in the attainment demonstrations.

§ 52.1887 Control Strategy: Carbon Monoxide.

(a) Part D—Approval—The following portions of the Ohio plan are approved:

(1) The carbon monoxide portions of rules 01, 02, 03, 04 (except the portion disapproved in § 52.1877(c)), 05, 06, 07, 08, 09 (except the portions conditionally approved in § 52.1877(b)) and 10 of Chapter 3745-21 of the Ohio Administrative Code.

(2) The transportation control plans for the following urban areas: Akron (ozone component only), Canton, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Steubenville, Toledc (ozone component only), Cleveland.

(3) The carbon monoxide attainment and reasonable further progress demonstrations for the following urban areas: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Youngstown.

(b) Part D—Conditional Approval—The following portions of the Ohio plan are approved provided the following conditions are met:

(1) For the Dayton urban area carbon monoxide attainment and reasonable further progress demonstrations the State must submit to EPA by March 1, 1981 the following:

(i) A schedule for the study, evaluation and implementation of control measures at the identified carbon monoxide hot spot;

(ii) Evidence of priority funding, if proven necessary; and

(iii) A revised carbon monoxide reasonable further progress demonstration.

(2) For the Steubenville urban area carbon monoxide attainment and reasonable further progress demonstrations the State must submit to EPA the following:

(i) The results of the carbon monoxide study by February 6, 1981,

(ii) Either regulations or additional TSMs by August 1, 1981. These measures are to provide for attainment of the standard by December 31, 1982,

(iii) A revised attainment demonstration by August 15, 1981, and

(iv) A revised carbon monoxide reasonable further progress demonstration by August 15, 1981.

(3) For the Youngstown transportation control plan the State must submit to EPA by November 3, 1980 the commitments of the Regional Policy Board to meet specific annual emission reduction goals.

(c) Part D—No Action—USEPA at this time takes no action on the carbon monoxide portions of the plan submitted for the urban areas of Akron and Toledo nor on the vehicle inspection and maintenance (I/M) program required for those nonattainment areas which have requested an extension to demonstrate carbon monoxide attainment.